LATEST INT

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible]84.—New Series

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] Bombay—Delivered free.

In Arrear.

[illegible] Rs. 60
[illegible] 31
[illegible] 16
[illegible] 6

[illegible] COUNTRY.

In Arrear.

For [illegible] Rs. 67
Half-yearly [illegible] 35
Quarterly [illegible] 26
Monthly [illegible] 7

[illegible] Postage Rates.

TERMS [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 1 0
[illegible] 0 8
[illegible] 0 8
[illegible] 0 2½ As.

[illegible] line, [illegible] less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 8 As. per Line.

For Advertisements [illegible] for a considerable time [illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements [illegible] relating to such matters as Small [illegible] Wanted or Servants Required, [illegible] Changes of Residence, Articles [illegible]

The [illegible] belonging to any of these classes will be [illegible]

[illegible] Re. 1 0
[illegible] 0-8 As.

Advertisements [illegible] will be charged for at our [illegible]

No Advertisement [illegible] for less than *One Rupee*, and payment [illegible]

All Advertisements [illegible] according to the space occupied in Nonpareil [illegible] lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Rupees 2.

All Cheques, [illegible] and other Remittances, should [illegible] the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM [illegible] WITH THE MALABAR [illegible] MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

[illegible] INDIA STEAM [illegible] COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] despatch [illegible] Mails, Passengers, [illegible] days.

The Steamer [illegible] 300 H.P., Commander H. [illegible] on THURSDAY, the 17th September.

[illegible] September 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible] October.

[illegible] CALCUTTA [illegible]

Cargo for [illegible] by the Steamers on this line [illegible] for transhipment at Galle to the [illegible] Steamers, which run regularly [illegible]

N.B.—No [illegible] day of sailing.

[illegible] NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging [illegible] at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, [illegible] and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

BRITISH INDIA [illegible] NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] to the [illegible] KURRACHEE, [illegible] BUNDER ABBAS, [illegible] BUSHIRE, and [illegible] MOHAMMERAH.

occasionally [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible] tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September,

[illegible] September 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] 30
[illegible] 30
[illegible] 30
[illegible] Bushire [illegible] Oct. 2
[illegible] Lingah [illegible] 7
[illegible] Bunder Abbas [illegible] 9
[illegible] Muscat [illegible] 11
[illegible] Gwadur [illegible] 13
[illegible] Kurrachee [illegible] 16
Arrive BOMBAY [illegible] 19

N.B.—No [illegible] the day of sailing.

[illegible] NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] Contract with Government, [illegible] with the weekly service [illegible] during the Monsoon [illegible] to Kurrachee every [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, and an extra [illegible]

[illegible] 120 H.P., Commander [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 9th

[illegible] 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] SATURDAY, the 12th September.

[illegible] 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 16th September.

[illegible] on the day of sailing.

[illegible] NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government. [illegible] STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across [illegible] daily, stopping at the under-[illegible] wharves:—

[illegible] BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oorun [illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible] 0	0 1 0
Hog Island	[illegible]	0 12 0	0 6 0
Oolwa	[illegible]	0 12 0	0 6 0
Rewas	[illegible]	0 11 0	0 6 0
Dhurrumtur	[illegible]	1 0 0	0 8 0

The Oorun [illegible] Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily [illegible] returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas [illegible] Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 [illegible] leaves Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD

No. 33, [illegible] Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, [illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] RAILWAY [illegible]

[illegible] LEAVE [illegible] DAY [illegible] and [illegible] of each month.

[illegible] PASSENGERS, RATES

(Including [illegible] Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ment	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under [illegible] of charge. Children not above ten years [illegible]

[illegible] FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA" [illegible] 1st October 1874.
"ARABIA" [illegible] 1st November 1874.

The exact [illegible] will be [illegible] and published a day or two previous [illegible]

For height [illegible] freight, &c., apply to [illegible] RONDONA,

Agents [illegible] Navigation Company, [illegible] 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible] steamer s.s. OLAF, leaving [illegible] has room for a small quantity [illegible]

[illegible] MUIR, & Co., Agents for Captain.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARA-[illegible] are requested to [illegible] and the BILLS of LADING [illegible] for inspection and counter-signature, [illegible] delivery of their respective Goods. No Claims [illegible] damage will be admitted under any circumstances [illegible] by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

[illegible] A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Paramatta.

Bombay, [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING [illegible] IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated [illegible] old inhabitant of Horningsham, [illegible] Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must [illegible] that your Pills are an excellent medicine [illegible] to enjoy good health, sound sleep and [illegible] is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years [illegible]

[illegible] yours very respectfully, L. S.

To the [illegible] HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, London.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. KASHGAR, 2,609 Tons, September 11th, to Southampton.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,513 „ „ 18th.
S.S. INDUS, 3,478 „ „ 25th, to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM, 2,725 „ October 5th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.
1 case wool spring Muslin.
19 „ white ground Madder Prints, 24 yards.
5 „ Steam Prints, 24 yards.
1 „ Cotton Shawls.
1 bale Cashmere Cloth.
1 case Buggy hand and wall lamps.
1 „ Penknives and Scissors.
2 „ Fancy Buttons.

A quantity of Earthenware consisting of sets of washing furniture, teapots, milk ewers, dinner sets, &c.

2 cases coloured Handkerchiefs.

English-made Iron stove, quite new with cooking utensils, complete, by order of the Administrator General the personal effects and furniture belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Fenton, consisting of articles of wearing apparel, tables, bed linen, bedstead, chest of drawers, reading books, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the seaside at Breach Candy.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 8th day of Sept. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of privately or otherwise) the following valuable property under the power of sale given in the Deed of Mortgage executed by the late Madhoba Hurrichundjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 10,412 square yards or thereabouts with the 2 several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, outhouses and premises partly constructed standing thereon situate on the sea-side at Breach Candy in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of ground, messuages, and premises, are bounded on the north partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by the property now and formerly belonging to the late Ragoonath Madhowjee, on or towards the south and east respectively by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee [illegible] Sawyer, and on or towards the west by the Public Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 25 BALES 40's. NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Messrs Finlay, Scott & Co. and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mowjee Soonderjee.

F—M—S— 49 1
51/52 2
54 1
57 1
59 1
62.63 2
65 67 3
69-79 11
[illegible]

25 Bales No. 40's nett weight Turkey Red Twist.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY the 12th inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, to close a consignment.

300 Superior second class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, [illegible]th September 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COCHINEALS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on account and at the risk of the concerned ex s.s. Goodhope.

J A P O } 460-64, 470, 473, 47[illegible]-79.

11 Cases of damaged Cochineals.

Also at 3 P.M., at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Dorabjee Sapoorjee Sucklatwalla.

D. B. & Co. in diamond—S—O—3 Cases of Cochineals.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Marine Stores, &c., at P. & O. Company's Dock Yard, Mazagon.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at noon, Messrs. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon, a large quantity of Old Iron, Rope, Boiler-tubes, scrap iron, &c., also several Boats.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & CO. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following varieties of Sundries.

1 case of patent leather Gentlemen's Boots, dressing glass with marble slab, blue border dinner sets, drums, &c.

An invoice of fancy gilded and coloured table lamps of various sorts, Hurricane hand lanterns of different sorts, hand lamps, shades, spare chimneys of sizes, [illegible] vases, butter pots, sugar pots with covers, few dozen scissors for cutting kerosene lamp wicks, &c. 1 case of lead and sketching pencils, 1 case of fancy [illegible], 75 bundles [illegible] (emerald green,) old brown Windsor [illegible]

1 [illegible] ornamented chairs.
10 „ [illegible] cane chairs
10 „ [illegible] office cane ditto.
10 „ plain bent top ditto.
5 „ [illegible] ditto.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, [illegible], scarfs, chintz, dhooties, &c. Few [illegible] of white jaconets.

On account and at the risk of the Underwriters.

K [illegible] } bales of sewing twine ex s.s. [illegible]

Broken glasses for plant houses from 25 cases imported per s.s. [illegible]

On account and at the risk of Mahomed Jaffa.

B. D. & Co. } H 28—1 [illegible] containing 60 pieces light anna M. J. } green [illegible] with platen pins, 12 holes 5 inch.

1 box Paris plaster.

On account and at the risk of Ancoo[illegible] Hus[illegible]ally.

10 dozen Japaned skins No. 7[illegible]

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MANILLA CIGARS, NO. 2.

Just received, a large consignment of the above of really superior Leaf, specially recommended, and WELL-SEASONED, Rs. 50 per 1,000.

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON 10,000.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MOFUSSIL CONSUMERS, WHO CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM BOND, THUS SAVING THE OCTROI DUTY

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES

GENUINE QUALITY, AND SUPERIOR FINISH.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, PLAIN AND CARVED. AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

TOBACCOS,

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF WILLS'S BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

BEYNON STICKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW [illegible]
CAVENDISH [illegible]

NOTICE.

Purchasers of Stick Tobacco can have the same cut up, if required, FREE OF CHARGE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TWO NATIVE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS, possessing a fair knowledge of Reading by Sound. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply by letters only to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Holkar State Railway.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED, a MATRON for the above Institution, an experienced European of good character and active habits. Salary Rs 60 per month; Quarters free. Apply at the Hospital from 9 to 9½ A.M., daily.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 7th September 1874.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to COLLECT MYRABOLLAMS and the RIGHT to COLLECT CASSIA PODS in the TANNA FORESTS, for one year, from the 1st October 1874, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Undersigned, at Bandora, on the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

F. BIRKBECK,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

Bandora, 2nd September 1874.

LATELY PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 6.

POLICE MANUAL,
COMPILED BY
W. ROBARTS-HAMILTON, Esq.,
ASSISTANT POLICE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BALFOUR'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF INDIA, and EASTERN and SOUTHERN ASIA, Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific. 5 Vols. Rs. 30.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRICE 8 ANNAS, OR Rs. 4-8 PER DOZEN.

BURGESS' GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA FOR SCHOOLS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HINDOO PENS.—Price per Box—12 annas.

"ANDASCRIPT" PARCEL PENS,
In 3 sizes, viz.:—

No. 275, [illegible] inch; No. 250, [illegible] inch; No. 125, [illegible] inch.
Price of each pen with holder, either size, 6 annas.

PICKWICK PENS. WAVERLEY PENS.

PERRY'S PATENT INK-EXTRACTOR, each 10 annas

"GRAPHINE," Violet Paper Ink, per packet, 8 annas.

"MAGIC INKSTANDS," BLACK VIOLET, or TANSY. Price each Rs. 3.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, for Cartes de Visite, Rs. 1-8.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, Cabinet Portraits, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-4.

GLASS CUBE PAPER WEIGHTS, various shapes, Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

GLASS CUBE INKSTANDS—quite novel, massive, and pretty. 2 sizes, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POPULAR AND USEFUL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Medical Hints for the District [illegible]	3	0
Collins' Globe Dictionary of English Language	1	8
Tim Daly's Mess Stories [illegible]	4	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	1	8
New Facts; by same author	1	[illegible]
Things you ought to Know, clearly explained	1	8
Histor[i]cal Reason Why	1	8
Biblical Reason Why	1	6
Reason why Natural History	1	[illegible]
Artemus Ward's Complete Works	4	[illegible]
Mark Twain's Complete Works	4	12
Arabian Nights' Entertainments	4	[illegible]
Globe edition of Shakespeare	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickens' Pickwick, Our Mutual Friend, Bleak House, Dombey and Son, [illegible], Nicholas Nickleby, Little Dorrit, David Copperfield	2	4
Dickens' Barnaby Rudge, Old Curiosity Shop, Oliver Twist, Great Expectations, Tale of Two Cities, American Notes, Sketches by Boz, Hard Times, Uncommercial Traveller	2	0
Poetical Works of Byron, Burns, [illegible] Cowper, Dryden, Hood, Hemans, [illegible] Moore, Milton, Pope, Scott, Spenser, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Gaultier's Book of Ballads	5	8
[illegible] Legends	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chimney [illegible]	4	0
Cruickshank's Comic Almanacs 1835 [illegible] 2 vols.	9	8
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry	2	4
Maunder's Treasuries, Science, Geography, History, Natural [illegible] each	3	12
Maunder's Treasury, Botany, 2 vols.	7	8
Taylor's Student's Manual of Indian History	4	12
Murray's Student's Manual; Gibbon's Rome; Hallam's England, Greece, France; Hume's England, Ancient Geography, Modern Geography, Old Testament History, New Testament History, English Language, English Literature, Blackstone's Laws of England, Middle Ages, Classical Dictionary, Dictionary of Antiquities each	4	12
Student's Greek and Latin Grammar [illegible] each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ollendorff's German [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
———— French Course [illegible]	[illegible]	4
Punjana [illegible]	5	12
Magician's Own Book	3	0
Secret Out: 1,000 tricks with Cards	3	0
Hanky Panky—Tricks explained	3	0
Slang Dictionary	4	4
Riddle's Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	8	0
Goodeve's Management of Children in India	3	8
Bull on Maternal Management of Children	4	8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sport	[illegible]	4
Dufton on Billiards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comic History of England	7	[illegible]
————————— Rome	5	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Gardening	4	4
Smiles' Industrial Biography	3	0
—— Brindley and the early Engineers	3	0
Valentine Vox, Illustrated	3	[illegible]
Ainsworth's Novels, Illustrated, Windsor Castle, Lancashire Witches, Miser's Daughter, Star Chamber, Rookwood, Crichton, Jack Sheppard, Guy Fawkes each	3	12
Lever's Harry Lorrequer, Bishop's Folly, Illustrated	3	12
———— O'Malley do.	3	12
———— Dalton do.	3	12
———— Barrington do.	3	12
Tom Brown's School Days	3	12
Kingsley's Hypatia, Two Years Ago, Westward Ho! each	3	12
Marryatt's King's Own, Newton Forster, Frank Mildmay, Poacher, Jacob Faithful, Phantom Ship, Percival Keene, Monsieur Violet each	2	4
Ouida's Two Wooden Shoes, Dog of Flanders, Pascarel, each	3	4
Mrs. H. Wood's Master of Greylands, George Canterbury's Will, Bessy Rane, St Martin's Eve, Mildred Arkell, Lady Adelaide's Oath each	3	12
Sam Slick's Old Judge, Wise Saws, American Humour, Nature and Human Nature each	3	4
Miss Yonge's Chaplet of Pearls, Dynevor Terrace, Daisy Chain, Cageful [illegible] Hester each	3	12
Yankee Drolleries, 3 Vols. each vol	2	4
Thackeray's Works, [illegible] Vols. [illegible]	[illegible]	4
London Society. Vol Jan. to June 1874	[illegible]	12
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy	9	8
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	3	12
Through the Looking Glass	3	12
Bennett [illegible] Birds	13	4
Agnes, by Mrs. Oliphant	3	4
John Halifax Gentleman	3	[illegible]
Annals of an Eventful Life	3	[illegible]
Lytton's Coming Race, Disowned, Devereux, [illegible] My Novel 2 vols. Harold, Last of the Barons, Alice, Pelham [illegible] each	2	4
Tennyson's Poems, [illegible]	1	8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

AIR CUSHIONS
AIR PILLOWS
AND [illegible] BEDS.

Circular, Oblong, Square, of all sizes.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
BY LIEBIG'S PROCESS.

A tea spoonful forms a basin of Chicken Broth. Unequalled as a Food for Invalids or Sick Children.

Jars, Rs. 3.

Prepared only by
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

POONA, TO LET, small furnished BUNGALOW, for one [illegible] in Our [illegible] Lines, [illegible] Apply by letter to [illegible]

WANTED, for three Months, the use of a [illegible]

NOTICES.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*. PRICE TWO ANNAS.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Honble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—[illegible]

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE the SUB-REGISTRY OFFICES of MANDVIE and BEECOLESHWUR have been MOVED from the Small Cause Court Building to the General Registry Office, in Meadow Street, Fort; and from the 1st of October next, the above-named Sub-Registry Offices will be located in [illegible] Kalbadevi Road.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritimes and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—[illegible], HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schreck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees (250) Two Hundred and Fifty per Share of this Company has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 7th day of September 1874, after which date interest will be charged at the rate of Annas 12 per cent per mensem.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 158th Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act and Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted to approve and adopt the same or otherwise in relation thereto or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 7th September 1874, at [illegible] o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

[illegible] Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1874.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 29th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect Directors for the current year.
4—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5—To fix and determine the number of Directors, their qualification and remuneration in terms Clause XLIX. of the Articles of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the third day of September till the fifteenth day of September 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and Jo PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for a Period of [illegible] years from 1st October 1874.

Conditions of Contract and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than noon on MONDAY, the 7th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, [illegible]

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th August 1874.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS it has been recently [illegible] that [illegible] Spinning and Weaving Companies, [illegible], and have been [illegible] using the Trade Mark of the "Alliance Spinning Company," [illegible] and causing to the said Company considerable loss, we caution all Companies and persons to desist forthwith from such illegal practice, otherwise the necessary steps will be taken in defence of the rights and interests of the Alliance Spinning Company.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Attorneys to the Alliance Spinning Company.

1st September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Spinning and Weaving Companies are now using "The Trade Mark of the Alliance Spinning Company" by using YELLOW LABELS bearing the mark કુકડો, कुकडा, (TULSEE), thereby leading purchasers to believe that the Cotton Twist bearing such mark is the Twist of the said Alliance Spinning Company.

The Public are therefore warned against this imposition, and Purchasers are requested to TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION to prevent themselves being made the victims of this illegal practice, pending its repression.

The following is the fac-simile of the Trade Mark of the Alliance Spinning Company.

૪ ૯ ન
વાટર ટ્વીસ્ટ.
तुरसी
वाटर ट्वीस्ट.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Attorneys to the Alliance Spinning Company.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER LOTTERY, 1874.

[illegible] Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to [illegible] the St. Leger.

[illegible]

Closes at noon (gun-fire) 16th September [illegible] attended to after that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa Sweeps, Umballa. Full particulars on Thursday. N.B.—Please write legibly.

HOUSES, &c. TO LET.

TO LET, [illegible], 2 BUNGALOWS [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

INDIAN TEXTURES. ALL GOODS THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

	Rs.	a.
OFFICE SUITS, in every shade of Grey, Brown and Drab, the NEW CHECKS and HEATHER mixtures	25	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED COATS, of the above	16	0
TROUSERS	10	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COAT and TROUSERS, best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, introduced by A. & Co., the only make that retains its colour	27	0
FANCY DRILL TROUSERS, a large assortment in various colours, six for	28	0
[illegible] KHAKEE or WHITE, of superior quality and make, six for	20	0
MORNING or VISITING COATS, of Superfine Blue and Black, new ribbed, or Fancy-Dice Coating, bound with rich Silk Braid, and well finished	30	0
FROCK COATS, for Special Wear. From the light and elastic texture of these Goods, we highly recommend them for this garment	38	0
DOUBLE BREASTED SAC COATS. This garment from its smart finish is recommended to those who object to a close fitting Coat, and will be found useful when travelling	21	0
BLACK ALPACA OFFICE COATS, to wear without Vest	13	8
LIGHT OXFORD TWEED WASHING COATS in several Shades	10	0

RIDING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
WHITE CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES	14	0
WHITE DEERSKIN, thoroughly shrunk	14	0
RIDING COAT of the above materials	18	0
BEDFORD CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES, in a variety of shades, Extra Stout Textures, for [illegible] Wear	25	0
RIDING [illegible] of the above	32	0
WHITE DOESKIN BREECHES, a special substance for the Country	35	0
GAITERS of Stout Twill Canvas, leather bound	5	8

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA SUPER—lined throughout with rich Silk S[illegible], and well finished	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for special [illegible]	7	0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly shrunk	27	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRT	8	8

BADMINTON SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
A COMFORTABLE DRESS for this Great Game made of a Light Elastic Woollen material	30	0

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, with the New Catalogue, Posted Free, on application, to Mofussil Residents.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

NEW GRAND OPERA.
Composed by M. W. Balfe,—
"THE TALISMAN."

The following Songs, Duets, and other vocal pieces, with Pianoforte accompaniment, separately; they contain both English and Italian words.

	Rs.	a.
Edith's Prayer. (Placida Notte.) Songs	2	0
Golden Lovelocks (Folta chioma) Duet for Tenor and Bass	2	0
The Rose Song (Candido Fiore) as sung by Signor Campanini	[illegible]	0
Oh! who shall sing the rapture. (Oh! chi d'amor puo mai.)	2	0
War Song, as sung by Signor Rota	2	0
A Song to Merrie England. Part song arranged by G. A. Macfarren	2	0
Ditto ditto arranged for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass	2	0
Radiant Splendour (Nella dolce trepidavora)	2	0
On Balmy Wing (A te coll'aure), compass from C to E flat.	2	0
Weary Hours (Ah! che tedio, che languor) Duet	2	0
Beneath a Portal (La guerra appena)	2	0
The Ladye Eveline (Canzone d'Evelina)	2	0
Keep the Ring (Quest 'anel,) Duet	2	0
Why Sweetheart (Cara, Perche si dolente) Trio	2	0

SOLE PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.
First Fantasia on the Talisman, by W. Kuhe	2	0
Second Fantasia on the Talisman by W. Kuhe	2	0
Kuhe's arrangement of "The Rose Song	2	0
E. L. Hime's arrangement of "The Rose Song"	2	0
E. L. Hime's Fantasia on the Talisman	2	0
The War Song, arranged by Brinley Richards	2	0
Crusaders' March. Piano Solo	1	8

JULES ROCHARD'S EASY PIECES.

	Rs.	a.
Beneath a Portal	1	0
Radiant Splendour	1	0
Ladies' Chorus and War Song	1	0
The Rose Song	1	0
The Crusaders' March	1	0
Golden Love-Locks, and Oh! Who Shall Sing the Rapture.	1	0

ARRANGED AS DANCE MUSIC.

	Rs.	a.
Talisman Quadrille, by Charles Godfrey	2	0
Talisman Waltz, by Charles Godfrey	2	0
Talisman Galop, by Charles Godfrey	2	0

ALL THE NEW DANCE AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC OF LECOCQ'S OPERA BOUFFE

Girofle-Girofla.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	[illegible] to 17 0	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Overland [illegible]	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Travelling Do.	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] shirts [illegible]	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Capes [illegible]	35 0	Pillow Cases [illegible]	1 4	„ Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	[illegible] 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 [illegible]	Portman[teaus] [illegible] or	12 8	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets each	10 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Overland Trunks	[illegible] 0	Rug Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	10 to 15 [illegible]
Oxford Shirts	2 0	Solid Leather	[illegible] 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilt	7-8 to [illegible]
White do.	4 8	Extra Large	[illegible] 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Berth Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 1[illegible]
Best Shrunk Flannel	15 0	Black Hide Bags	11 [illegible]	Linen „	6 0	Umbrellas with cover	[illegible]
Silk and Wool	[illegible] 8	Extra Large	14 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 [illegible]
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Cotton Socks	11 8	„ Mitts	1 0
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Courier Bags	5 0	Warm do.	15 [illegible]	„ Muffets	2 12
Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Money Belts	2 8	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin [illegible]	0 [illegible]
„ Pants	6 to 8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's K[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Travelling Caps	3 8	Tiffin Basket fitted 17 to 21	[illegible]	Sponges	3 8		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		

Each.

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats Rs. 9-8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEHVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. [illegible] SARGENT,
Proprietor.

NOTICES.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

5 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES

Jewellery of English, Persian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles both English and Indian make.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remind [illegible] in mind the large addition to primary cost [illegible] various charges of [illegible] prices for all [illegible] than those ruling [illegible] various illustrated [illegible] which can be procured [illegible] material assistance [illegible]

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
[illegible] ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIMEPIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning or Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS

No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla.

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, [illegible] Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, [illegible] Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very neat English Railings of all sizes. [illegible] and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, all sizes.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY

Mr. E. MANCOATEE [illegible] numerous CONSTITUENTS both in [illegible] for the patronage [illegible]

[illegible]

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, [illegible] Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, [illegible] Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

[illegible] may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),

CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,

BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING in EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and [illegible] of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

[illegible], very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANQUIN CARRIAGES, with Venetians and Glass all round, [illegible] for [illegible] persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, [illegible] Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a horse.

LANDAUS BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board, and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2[illegible] inch Rs. 31, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, Set of 12, Rs. 90, in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, Square or Revolving. Cues, ordinary Rs. 3, Half rich Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from 6 to 10 Rs. each.

Cement in phials Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern, with rubber cushion, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 200.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, Cluhe, Rs. [illegible] Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns, with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, [illegible] minutes, and [illegible] 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

[illegible] Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
[illegible], MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite [illegible]

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All [illegible] will be of the best quality and at moderate prices, and Orders will meet with prompt attention, and be [illegible] out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best [illegible] Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Roller Chains.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

	Rs.
Fine Sherry	18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry	28, 30
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	24
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	32
Fine Pale Marsala	16
Fine Moselle	20, 24, 27, 38
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 38
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 28, 34
Very Superior Hock	30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Finest Champagne	36, 48
Claret	9-8, 12
Fine Claret	15, 20
Very Superior Claret	25, 30
Burgundy	18, 21, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	38
Sauternes	18, 22, 30
[illegible]	16
[illegible] Old Brandy	27
Fine Pale Brandy	20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	28
London Gin	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Finest Old Holland's Geneva	13-8, 27

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.

[illegible] FINEST BRANDS OF [illegible] JAMAICA RUM

(CALLED [illegible] AS ABOVE)

[illegible] BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,

[illegible] GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,

(*CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY*)

and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 5th SEPTEMBER 1874.

THE depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market continues unabated, Reuter's report of to-day's date giving the tone as dull, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales of which only 1,000 were Surats. Prices on the spot are nominally unaltered, but the official report says that "Surats have been dull and irregular during the week," while private advices are even more unfavourable, the difficulty of effecting sales at almost any price being extreme.

The visible supply on the 4th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	890,000	870,000	775,000
„ London	107,500	109,875	209,883
American afloat	20,500	40,000	41,000
East Indian „	310,000	340,000	240,000
	1,328,000	1,359,875	1,265,903
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8½	8 5/16	9¼
„ Fair Dhollera........	5 3/16	5¼	6
Difference...	3 1/16	3 1/16	3¼

The movement of the figures during the week shows a reduction in the visible supply of 31,875 bales, but as compared with last year the excess is now 62,097 bales. There is nothing in the way of improvement in this position, on the contrary prospects if anything must be considered less encouraging than ever, especially for Bombay Cotton. The stock of Surats on the spot has run up to 296,000 bales, which with 310,000 bales afloat gives a visible supply of 606,000 bales, equal at the present rate of a consumption to something like eight months' requirements, while there is every probability of a very full crop again this coming season. Prices at present are certainly low, and there is perhaps little room for any great fall, but on the other hand, there is no ground for an advance, and we must be prepared, at the least, according to all appearances, for a lengthened period of extreme dulness and depression.

Manchester advices are still most discouraging in tone, Friday's market being reported as quiet with little enquiry. Prices are evidently tending downward, Reuter's quotations showing a decline of 1½d. per piece in 8½ lb. Grey Shirtings, and ¼d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist. The statement of shipments of Piece Goods from England to the East during the month of August shows fair average quantities of all descriptions for Bombay, but for Calcutta the figures continue heavy.

Of a general character there is nothing specially new in either yesterday's or to day's telegrams. Coffee is dull at a further decline of 6d. per cwt., but the other General Produce Markets are unaltered.

As usual now on Saturdays there has been virtually nothing doing in STERLING EXCHANGE to-day. Any quotations would be purely nominal, but the tendency as far as indicated is in favour of greater ease, and against remitters. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is a good enquiry at hardening rates, and we now quote :—Fours Rs. 103¼ ; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 110.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet without special alteration in values.

For COTTON there is no enquiry on European account and prices are nominally unchanged. Some small purchases of Verawul are reported at Rs. 156 to Rs. 160, and of Khandeish at Rs. 159 to Rs. 162, but the quality of stocks now here is too irregular to admit of exact quotations. Arrivals from up-country are very limited.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull at yesterday's rates, for steamers say £2 to £2-1-3. By sailing ship there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are steady at previous prices, but the demand is still comparatively limited.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank...	91
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	500	all	[illegible]	[illegible] of Bombay [illegible]	757½
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	[illegible] and Bee [illegible]	505
5,450	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	250	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile B. of I. L. & China	315
41,000	181¼	all	17pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 xd.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. C.	175
10,000	250	[illegible]	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
800	[illegible]	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,110
[illegible]	1,000	all	7* p.c.	Bombay United	1,600
1,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	260
500	[illegible]	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,645
2,000	[illegible]	all	10 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,735 xd
1,000	[illegible]	all		Fleming S. W. [illegible]	1,435
1,000	1,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,530
700	1,000	all		Hindoostan S. W. Co	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.c.	Jewraj Baloo Mills	1,520
500	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,38[illegible]
500	1,200	1,000		Madras [illegible]	1,1[illegible]
350	1,000	500		Madras [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000		65 p.c.*	Manockjee Petit's	1,420 xd
[illegible]	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
[illegible]	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	2,935
[illegible]	1,250	250		Prince of Wales [illegible]	280
400	1,000	1,000	150p.c	Sooderdas Spinning	850
200	1,000	250	21 p.c.	Do. [illegible]	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	[illegible]	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,500	[illegible]	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	[illegible]	all	18 p.ct	Albert [illegible]	[illegible]0
200	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
200	[illegible]	500	...	Alfred Mills	1,100
150	12,000	1,000	[illegible] p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,000
300	2,500	[illegible]	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co	1,150
400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New	280
300	1,000	1,000	45 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	450
500	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	[illegible]
150	8,000	all	200p.c.	East India Press Co	4,000
160	8,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
450	5,000	1,000	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	430
400	400	45	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	500
600	2,000	500		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., L	1,640
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co	1,325
400	50	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	470
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	4,500	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	500	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
400	4,000	all	40 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,025

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
......	£20	218	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	—
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
......	£10	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	......

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 50	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	35
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,[illegible]0
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	280

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
......	2,500	1,500	135p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	500	[illegible] p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	100	100	[illegible] p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics' Building Co	15
...	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	390
[illegible]	250	all	40 p.c.	Vienna Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Date of L'dation	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
......	25	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	[illegible]	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. BOADICEA, 865 tons, Captain H. S. Walker, sailed on the 5th instant for Liverpool via the Canal, with a cargo of 4,840 bales cotton, 1,298 bales wool, 1,188 cwts. galls, 2,080 cwts. skins and sundries.

THE s.s. JOHN TENNANT from London arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday with the following passengers :—Mrs. Lovett, Desouza, Captain Matheson, Messrs Lumsden, Forbes, Coggan, and Rosario, 2 Ayahs, and [illegible] deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, [illegible] tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed on the 5th instant for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Moiler, Mr. S. Amirr[illegible] and serv. at, Asst. Apocy. and Mrs. Scrope, two [illegible] dret [illegible] servant, and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. MADURA, 1,2[illegible] tons, Captain [illegible] E. Smith, arrived in harbour on [illegible] instant from Calcutta (August 11th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. [illegible] D. Carr[illegible], and Miss Betham, and sixty-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Madura (s)	Smith	Calcutta, [illegible]
6	Riga (s)	Clarke	Liverpool, Aug. [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Boadicea (s)	Walker	Liverpool.
	Galloway	Fraser	Calcutta.
	Nusser Mujid	Richer	Calcutta.
	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee.

The steamer Cashmere, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Almora (s)	Mc Callum	Mauritius, August 11.
	Dacca (s)	Dickinson	Moulmein, August 25.
	Madras (s)	James	Chittagong, August [illegible].
	Thales (s)	Young	Hong-Kong, August 1[illegible].
2	John Tennant	Deateyen	London, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Meinam (s)	....	....
2	Scotia (s)	....	....
	City of Amoy	....	....
	Medusa	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Arcot (s)	....	Calcutta.
3	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Mofussilite	....	Calcutta.
3	Arcot (s)	....	Bombay.
	Meinam (s)	....	Galle and Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 1,000 bundles hoop iron, Mooljee Damjee ; 20 cases sherry, 10 cases claret, 5 cases chablis, 5 cases gin, 2 cases brandy, and 2 cases champagne, Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Carmarthenshire, 1 case paper, Joseph Soares ; 2[illegible]5 cases claret, Alridge Salman & Co.

Gwalior, s, 190 kegs red lead, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 2 cases eau de cologne, D. S. Remp & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur, s, 5 bales hides, Hajee Sukoor Hajee Abdoola ; 100 bales hemp rope, Panachund Khoosalchund ; 55 bales wool, Peraz Champly and Co ; 32 bales wool, Limjee Jamsetjee Battuboye ; 23 bales wool, Nursee Khetsee ; 45 bales wool, Jumnadass Premjee.

Ariel s, 2304 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 55 bales cotton, D Scorpall and Co.

Ithuriel s, 50 bales wool, Nursey Vithuldass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 31 bales cotton, Findlay Scott and Co ; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co ; 19 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co ; 8 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 15 chests opium, Goolraj Seenganey ; 8 chests opium, Nupechund Gunesdass ; 5 chests opium, Rampertap Caloorama ; 12 chests opium, Ebram Noordin ; 78 chests opium, Tata & Co. ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noormahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca, s 25 chests opium, Tata & Co. ; 4 chests opium Goolraj Sunganee ; 28 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomitha ; 1 chest opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 1[illegible] chests opium, Hajarecmul Nursingdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following general order, relative to a more general use of the gymnasium, has been issued from the Horse Guards :—"1. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief observes with regret the very limited extent to which the officers, and at some stations the non-commissioned officers and men also, avail themselves of the gymnasium provided for their benefit and amusement. 2. At all these establishments voluntary practice in gymnastics, fencing, single-stick, &c., is permitted at certain hours, and qualified instructors are supplied ; but the returns from many stations show a meagre attendance on the part of non-commissioned officers and men, and scarcely any on the part of the officers. 3. The improvement of his physical powers and dexterity in the use of the weapon with which he is armed are objects of the first importance to the soldier and a proper spirit of emulation should induce the officer to equal, if not surpass, his comrades in the ranks, and His Royal Highness thinks that if this feeling were encouraged much good would result. 4. The attention of general officers and officers commanding regiments is therefore called to this matter, and His Royal Highness hopes that they will encourage the voluntary attendance of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men at the several gymnasiums by every means in their power."

Admission to the Royal Military Academy.—At the examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy which is to take place in December, 1874, candidates who may be within the prescribed limits of age on the 1st day of that month will be allowed to compete. This privilege will not be extended to any subsequent examination.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Spencer, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave from Poona.
Shewell, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Poona.
Randall, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, on leave from Mhow.
Westmacott, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad [illegible], on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th September 1874.

With reference to G O C No 299, 28th April 1874, para 2, Government has ruled that officers who are granted Furlough, cannot be permitted to embark for Europe after the expiry of three months from the date of the G G O granting the Furlough unless with the special sanction of Government previously obtained.

It is notified for information that there is no objection to Commanding Officers of British Corps, making their own arrangements for providing helmets for drafts of their Regts, instead of obtaining the same from the Clothing Department, provided they intimate at once to the head of Army Clothing their wish to make such arrangements.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette" dated 28th July 1874, are published :—

83rd Foot—Lt George Edward Steward [illegible] to be Captain, vice R Taylor, retired, dated 11th July 1874.

[illegible] Foot—Maj William Hamilton K. [illegible] retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 29th July 1874.

Medical Department—

Surg Charles West [illegible] to be Surgn Major, vice A [illegible] Bryce, MD deceased, dated 1[illegible]th July 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between [illegible] V "Lionel" C Brig, and Lt Col G A R[illegible] C of [illegible] B H A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is notified that Capt H M [illegible] and Lt [illegible] Wace 6th Brig R A have been placed upon the Supy List from the 12th August 1874.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 1st September 1874 :—

Lt J R Watson, S C, Adjt 17th Regt N I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard Test :—

No 1630 Private H Low and No 1[illegible] [illegible] W. Martin [illegible] Foot.

No 187 Private Thomas Capell, Unattached List, employed in the Band of H E the Governor is permitted to rejoin [illegible].

No 1[illegible] Private John Thompson, [illegible] Regt, is appointed [illegible] Ordnance Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed :—

41st Foot—Regt order dated 20th August 1874, appointing Maj A H Wavell, [illegible] to the Regt, in the absence of a qualified Sub.

[illegible] Foot—Regt order [illegible] 20th Aug 1874, appointing Lt J. [illegible] Newbury [illegible] vice Leckie, [illegible].

Lt T R M Macpherson [illegible] Mr 8th N I, performed the duties of Adjt, in addition to [illegible] from [illegible] to the 11th Aug 1874.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

[illegible] Maj J R Hand, in extension to remain at Poona, from [illegible] Sept 1874, for one month, on medical certificate. G O C No 485, 8th Aug 1874 [illegible].

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, [illegible].)

Mr John Frederic [illegible] Judge [illegible], is allowed leave of absence for three [illegible] with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of [illegible] of his office by Mr J B Worgan.

Mr John Berney [illegible] is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, during the absence on leave of Mr [illegible] Browne, or until further orders.

Mr Loftus Richard T[illegible] Dist and Sessions Judge, Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence for three months, with effect from 21st Sept 1874, or from any other date on which he may be relieved of the charge of his office.

Mr [illegible] Henry Vere [illegible] appointed to act as [illegible] Judge of Backergunge during the absence on leave of Mr L R Tottenham, or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Blair, on special relief [illegible] Rungpore, appointed to be Dist Supt of Police at [illegible].

Mr Henry Neville Harris, [illegible] of Police, [illegible], is allowed leave of absence for [illegible] on medical certificate, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr Marcus Burg Rochfort, Dist Supt of Police, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police in that portion of the East Indian Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Lieut Govr of Bengal during the absence on furlough of Maj G D Parsons, or until further orders.

Mr George Moriarty Mcfadden [illegible] is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Tipperah, during the absence on duty of Mr M B Rochfort, or until further orders.

Mr Alfred Erskine Chapman [illegible] is appointed temporarily to act as Dist Supt of Police, [illegible]pore.

The Revd James Kilbee [illegible], Chaplain of Berhampore, is appointed to act as Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital during the absence on leave of the Revd. Arthur Octavius Hardy, or until further orders.

The services of the Revd Mathew Lamert, [illegible] Chaplain of Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

Surgn-Maj Robert George Mathew, Civil Surgn, Midnapore, on leave is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Surgn of Darjeeling.

Mr C E S Innes, Asst Sub-deputy Opium Agent, Rohnee, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months on medical certificate together with the fourteen days subsidiary leave.

Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, second grade, joined the late North Bhagulpore district on the 21st July 1874.

Mr C A Mills, Asst Engr, second grade attached to the First Calcutta Division, past in the Lower Standard on the 3rd Aug 1874.

Mr F McLean, Asst Engr, second grade, late North-Eastern Tirhoot district, now attached to the Purneah Special Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

Mr J P Armstrong, [illegible] Engr, third grade, is posted to the Gunduck Circle.

Mr A C C Rogers, Asst Engr, third grade, of the Pooree Survey Division, is granted three months' privilege leave on medical certificate.

Mr Williamson, Asst Engr, first grade, Arrah Division passed in the Departmental Standard on the 21st instant.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Sept. 5.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

[illegible] A Olivant, Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, privilege leave for seventeen days with effect from the 25th August, 1874.

[illegible] J Fisher, Offg Senior Asst Commr, Kumaon, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

Mr J [illegible] Ironside, C S, District and Session Judge, Mirzapur, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874.

Surg B [illegible] Civil Surg, Furrukabad, [illegible] months' privilege leave, with effect from [illegible] Aug, 1874, or [illegible] date.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] to make the following appointments :—

[illegible] H S [illegible], Asst Settlement Officer [illegible] to [illegible] charge of the [illegible] Sub-division [illegible] district.

Mr I [illegible] O'Connor [illegible] Dist Supt of Police [illegible] Police.

Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway [illegible] through the N W Provinces, during the absence of [illegible] J S Pattison, on deputation, or until further orders.

[illegible] A [illegible] Davis, [illegible] Supt of Police, to officiate as [illegible] of Police, [illegible], during the absence on leave of Capt Gipps, or until further orders.

Mr F Giles, Asst Mag and Coll [illegible] to be an Asst Coll of the 2nd class under the said Act.

Capt G E Hands, Junior Asst Commr, Almorah, to officiate as Senior Asst Commr of Kumaon during the absence on privilege leave of Maj J Fisher, or until further orders.

Lieut F. Mohl Maycock, R E, is confirmed in his appointment as 3rd Asst Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, with effect from the 16th Feby 1874. This is in supersession of Notification dated 6th Aug. 1874.

Lieut D A Johnston, Asst Engr, Etawah, Kanauj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty-five days.

Capt F J Home, Ex Engr, Eastern Jumna Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 23rd Sept.

Mr A Dobus, Ex Engr, Betwa Canal Survey, took charge of the current duties of the office of Supt of Bundelkhand Irrigation Works on the 11th idem.

Capt J Parsons, Ex Engr, made over charge of the Rohilkhand Canals Division to Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, on the 12th Aug 1874.

Mr J G T Coddington, Ex Engr, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Bhugaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, from Lieut J S Lambert, Asst Engr, on the 15th Aug, 1874.

HIGH COURT.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—William Sarstett v The Agra Bank Limited—Fletcher and Smith.
405-73—Mr Fletcher—for pauper Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.
41-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Amerchund Lalljee v Coovarjee Ludha—Tyabjee and Sayani.
478-73—Hearn and Cleveland—William Sarstett v The Agra Bank Limited—Fletcher and Smith.
70-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Motoolall Kessowram v Hurrybhoy Motiram.
73-74—Jefferson and Payne—Mooljee Tricumdas v Bhimbhoy Lolloobhoy—V. Hurrychund.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrow Flicksjee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal—Part heard.
757-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hurrysing Ranjitsing and others v Jethanund Thowumull and others.
149-74—S. Pandoorung—Muthavaboo, widow v Ounsee Khama—Fletcher and Smith.
826-73—Mr Fletcher—Natvaboo, widow v Shamjee Raojee and another.
41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, &c v Kharwa Bhawa Dhunjee and another—Crawford and Buckley.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein—J. C. Cama.
483-73—A. Framjee—Lilla Mooljee v Navabai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
350-74—Jefferson and Payne—Maneckball Atmaram v Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Hearn and Cleveland.
369-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ludha Waljee v Jadowjee Natha—Chalk and Turner.
215-70—Remington Hore and Langley—Eshwantrao Wittoojee v Jumnabai widow—J Gopall.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lulloobhoy v. Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
216-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovan Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M R Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
105-73—[illegible] Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 1[illegible] ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 19 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 7 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 27 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each) will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is as follows :—

Present Rates per [illegible] Annas Pies. Revised rates per [illegible] Annas Pies.

Austria, Luxembourg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey [illegible], Netherlands, Switzerland, [illegible] Servia [illegible]

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to the conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		7 P.M.			
Friday	Sept. 11	Monday		„	1[illegible]
„	„	18	„	„	2[illegible]
„	„	25	„	„	30
Monday	Oct.	5	„	Dec.	7
„	„	12	„	„	14
„	„	19	„	„	21
„	„	26	„	„	28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday	Sept.	7	Tuesday	Dec.	1
„	„	21	„	„	15
Tuesday	Oct.	6	„	„	29
„	„	20	„	Jan.	12
„	Nov.	3	„	„	26
„	„	17			

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

		5 P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	Sept.	25	Monday	Oct.	26
			„	Nov	2

BOMBAY, 5th SEPTEMBER 1874.

GEO. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned hereby request you to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay [illegible] at the TOWN HALL to give expression to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the HONORABLE NARAYEN VASUDEO [illegible] to take [illegible] for perpetuating his MEMORY.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient Servants,

J. A. Forbes.	Aston Latham.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	S. P. Framjee.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.	Hirjee Ardaseer D[illegible].
Andrew R. Scoble.	J. Gordon.
John Wilson.	Vasudeo Pa[illegible].
C. Currey.	W. [illegible].
Kasewjee Naique.	F. Mason.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.	Abdoolcurrim Hajee Futtay Mahomed.
S. W. Ravenscroft.	Hajee Currim Mahomed Soolaman.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell.	[illegible] Martin.
E. M. [illegible]	Morajee Gocuidass.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.	Limjee Manockjee.
H. B. [illegible]	Muncherjee Framjee Cama.
[illegible]	Michael de De Quadros.
[illegible]	Cowasjee Cursetjee [illegible]
[illegible]	Shantaram Vithul.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pandurung.	[illegible]
[illegible]	John F. [illegible]
Amedbhoy Habibbhoy.	Manockjee Burjorjee.
N. M. Wadia.	C. Wynford Barrow.
Thomas Blaney.	Cowasjee [illegible]
Pherozshaw M. Mehta.	Jehangeer [illegible]
E. James.	Hormusjee [illegible]
Grattan Geary.	Pestonjee Kavasjee.
Dwarkadas Vasonjee.	Eduljee Bomanjee [illegible]
J. Jefferson.	Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	Elena Walton.
W. Thom.	Cawasjee Jehangir [illegible] wala.
Venayeckrao Bhow [illegible] Saheb.	Jamsetjee Bomonjee.
Saggieckrao [illegible]	Ardaseer Nowrojee Mody.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck.
[illegible] Kirkham.	Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Sunderdas Moonjee.	Burjorjee [illegible] Wadia.
Bomonjee Cursetjee Daly.	Dady Nusserwanjee Dady.
Tapidas Virjdas.	Ranjee Luckmidass.
Leslie [illegible]	Cursetjee Cowasjee Manockjee.
Tyabjee.	Hakim Mahomed [illegible]
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Pleader.	Framjee Eduljee.
F. D. Parker.	S. Abraham.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.	Eduljee Rustomjee.
A. H. Hughes.	Hussein Meeah Rahimtoola.
Ragoonath Narayen Khote.	N. R. Motabhoy.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servie.	Hajee Rahimtoola [illegible]
Sydney Smith.	[illegible] Ragoonath.
H. A. H. Wadia.	P. F. [illegible], G. G. M. C.
G. A. Barnett.	Mahomed Ally.
Muncherjee [illegible] Wadia.	Dossabhoy Hormusjee.
G. [illegible]	Dadabhoy [illegible]
P. Tobin.	Dorabjee Sorabjee Banajee.
Henry Cook.	D. M. Lidesia.
Khunderao C. Bedarker.	Hajee Soolaman Hajee Chootani
C. A. Winter.	Vithal Rava Venaycke Sangicee[illegible]
Khatao Muccoojee.	Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla.
Dady Manockjee Limjee.	Gungadass Kishoredass.
Shantaram Narayen.	Merwanjee Pestonjee [illegible]
A. De Carvalho.	Bomanjee Burjorjee Mody.
A. Fraser.	Hajee Abdoolgany Hajee Ahmed
Nursey Kessowjee.	[illegible]
D. S. Kemp.	Jehangir [illegible]
E. A. Sassoon.	Dhunjee [illegible]
Lukhmidass Khimjee.	Muncherjee [illegible]
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.	Framjee [illegible]
M. Mull.	Nanabhoy [illegible]
Javerilal Umiashunker.	B. Tyabjee.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy [illegible]	J. C. Cama.
Byramjee Cursetjee [illegible]	Ardaseer Framjee.
Arthur C. Gilbank.	R. C. Bodderjee, G G M G.
Kahandas Muccbaram.	[illegible] Nowrojee [illegible]
Janardhun Gopal.	[illegible]
Thakurdas Atmaram.	[illegible] Nusserwanjee Khory.
Dossabhoy Bazonjee, G G M C.	[illegible]
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.	[illegible]

I HEREBY give Notice, that in accordance with the above REQUISITION a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] September, 1874, at [illegible]

GEO. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRUICKSHANK—September 1st, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Cruickshank, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—September 2nd, on board the ship Royal George, 5, Esplanade Moorings, the wife of Captain J. T. Brown, of a daughter.

DAWSON—September 3rd, at Coonoor, the wife of Mr. Henry R. Dawson, of a daughter.

MONNIER—September 1st, at Lahore, the wife of Jules Augustus Monnier, of a son.

SINCLAIR—September 1st, at Secunderabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major E. M. Sinclair, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

HORSBRUGH—August 30th, at Madras, Helen Ross, the beloved wife of Boyd Horsbrugh, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late James Dorward, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras (Retired).

PORTER—August 30th, at Bankipore, Mary Elizabeth, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Porter, aged 2 months and 18 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1874.

THE Englishman offers some remarks on our protest against the hasty assumption that it is absolutely necessary for the State to undertake grand and exceedingly costly public works in order to increase the productiveness of the soil, and so counteract the growing pressure of population on the land in India. We contended that the burden of proof lay on those persons who chose to assert that India is now vindicating the accuracy of the Malthusian theory of population ; and we asked them to produce at least some evidence which would bear examination. We did not, as the Englishman would have its readers suppose, dispute the opinion that population has increased under British rule. The probabilities are that it has increased largely, especially in the lower provinces of Hindostan. But it seems to us that this increase is greatly exaggerated by writers who speak of "the state of chronic warfare which prevailed under native rule." If by native rule be meant the rule of the independent Hindoo princes who governed India in peace for many centuries before the desolating torrent of Mussulman rapine and murder poured down upon her fruitful and well-peopled plains, then we say that there are innumerable records scattered throughout the country, in ruined cities and traces of the systematic cultivation of wide districts now lying waste, which attest the ancient populousness and prosperity of this country under native rule. If, again, reference be made to Mahommedan times, the hardiest believer in the advantages of British rule must, we imagine, hesitate to maintain that India contains a larger population now than she could boast of during the most flourishing period of the rule of the House of Timour, from the time when Akbar firmly established himself on the imperial throne till the closing years of the reign of Aurungzeeb, that is to say, from about the middle of the sixteenth till nearly the end of the seventeenth century. The testimony of European travellers bears out the statements of native writers that Shah Jehan's reign was, in the words of Elphinstone, "the most prosperous ever known in India ;" and, as for "chronic warfare," the same historian expressly says that there was nothing worse than an occasional disturbance which was "confined to a district of less extent than "the Tyrol, while populous provinces, as large "as France or England, were scarcely aware "of its existence." No doubt, this happy state of things disappeared when the Mogul Empire was broken up by the incursions of the Mahrattas, and when French and English from the sea-coasts and Afghan and Persian from the north-west pressed forward eagerly to seize a share of the spoil. During the whole of the eighteenth century India certainly was a prey to chronic warfare which wasted her substance and must have destroyed many millions of her population. This era of destruction was brought to a [illegible] rather than from the battle of Plassey the secure establishment of the British Empire in India should be dated ; and when, some years afterwards, the Peishwa was deposed, the report written upon the condition of the territories taken over by the British Government presented a picture, to which probably many parallels could be found in the records of other Indian provinces, of the rapid decline, and in many places absolute exhaustion, of the resources of the country under the ruthless rule of the Mahratta barbarians whose sole idea of government was apparently that it should be an organized system of robbery. We are quite willing, then, to make the concession to the Englishman, that the comparative peace of the last seventy years may have repaired in Bengal—it has not yet repaired in Western India—the waste of life of the preceding period of anarchy ; but we can see no reason for believing that it has done more than this, or that the valley of the Ganges is now required to feed a larger population than it fed in the time of Aurungzeeb or of Shah Jehan.

Why, then, is this theory of over-population thrust upon us ? The Englishman itself admits that even in Bengal it would be exceedingly difficult to show that population has increased in a greater ratio than cultivation, or that the standard of living of the agricultural classes has deteriorated ; but it prophesies that something of the kind will happen at some unknown date hereafter. Well, what we protest against is the adoption of this vague, uneasy feeling about what may happen as the basis of a policy which ought only to be founded on the results of a thorough statistical enquiry. If the evil of excessive population existed, it could not be cured by public works the object of which is to provide against the effects of droughts that happen once or twice in a century and have nothing really to do with density of population. The only remedy would be emigration to other parts of India in which there is waste land enough to absorb for many a long year to come all the surplus population even of prolific Bengal. The Englishman maintains that stay-at-home people like the Hindoos will never have recourse to emigration ; but Sir George Campbell gives very different testimony. "Happily," he says, speaking of those districts of the Patna division in which the cultivators live from hand to mouth, "emigration is a "resource well known to, and in some degree "practised by, the people. The emigration "beyond seas is after all but a drop in the "ocean ; there is much unregistered emi-"gration within India. There is a periodic "emigration of labourers from the Sarun dis-"trict who go to Purneah, Julpigoree, Rung-"pore, and Cooch Behar. It is notorious "that all over the country syces, coolies, "and men who go out to earn their bread, "come in very large numbers from the "Behar districts, and especially Sarun. We "may believe that if they are more and "more pressed they will go in greater numbers "to populate the colonies, &c., to which they "already know the way. Many labourers get, "it is stated, to the tea districts without ever "being registered before the local magistrates at "all." To sum up our argument, we maintain that it is absurd to speak of India generally as an over-populated country ; that even in Bengal and Behar, with their average of 530 souls to the square mile, there is no evidence to show that population has outgrown production, or that the land could not support a much larger number of people ; and that, in any case, the evil, if it exists, cannot be removed by keeping the excessive population where they are and supporting them by public works built at the cost of the whole country ; though it may be relieved by a well-considered scheme of emigration offering attractions great enough to induce them to transplant themselves to the waste but naturally fertile places which abound throughout the country.

The heroic public works policy is, in our opinion, quite impracticable. It is beyond the power of any Government to play the part of a beneficent Providence, to overlook a population by incessantly constructing public works the object of which is to make the [illegible] prolific. [illegible] its inhabitants [illegible] may be made an easy business, though if, whenever a difficulty occurs, solvitur ambulando ; if, whenever the problem of feeding the people demands attention, it can be settled by the easy process of borrowing another hundred millions and making more public works. But everybody who is not a fanatic must see that the people for whose benefit these works are intended will not be able to pay for them ; and then arises the question, Who will find the money to meet even the interest on the debt thus created ? Of course, the general body of Indian taxpayers must be the sufferers. We are threatened, therefore, with a certain and heavy increase of expenditure by rulers who have taken no thought about how they shall increase their revenue, and who are never weary of asserting that nothing is more difficult or more impolitic than to levy a new tax in India. If the Secretary of State could employ forced labour on his works, or could exact contributions from wealthy citizens to pay for them, the public would not be the sufferers. But we know by experience that public works and taxation go together in India as surely as freedom and whisky do in Scotland ; and fresh taxation is now limited, apparently, to new cesses on land and new duties on salt. The Government, therefore, while offering with one hand relief to the cultivators of the soil and the poor wage-receiving class who depend upon them, keeps them down with the other under the steadily augmenting pressure of taxes which are as objectionable as any that can be conceived. We do not wish to prophesy, but it seems to us impossible that an administration conducted on such principles can go on. But must the Government do nothing then ? Can it, as landlord of the soil, refuse to fulfil its duty of constructing necessary works of agricultural improvement ? If the plan were adopted of setting aside every year a portion of the land revenue for such works, and if the general expenditure of the State were kept within the reduced income from all sources after this proportion had been struck off, such a public works policy might be defended. But even in this case we doubt if the results would be satisfactory. For we hold that it is impossible for the State to do for the cultivators what, if they had but the means, they might do for themselves. There can be no sound financial policy for this country which has not as its motive the idea of gradually transferring the duties and responsibilities of landlords from the Government to the cultivators of the soil. The State cannot be a good landlord. It has not the special knowledge required to fit it for undertaking such an office ; and it is always tempted to spend in other ways the money that ought to be applied to the improvement of the land. The curse of Indian agriculture, in fact, has always been that the chief right of property in the soil has belonged to that worst of absentee landlords, the State. No doubt, the proposition will seem a wild one to many persons : but we believe the Government would actually save money by remitting 4,000,000l. a year of land revenue for ever to the cultivators, on receiving satisfactory proof that they would undertake certain works of improvement, instead of borrowing 100,000,000l. at 4 per cent. and carrying out these works at its own risk. We are satisfied that there will never be any escape for the Government of India from its financial difficulties, until it goes steadily to work to set itself free from the embarrassments of its position as a shareholder in all the land of the country.

THE Prospectus of the Poona Horse and Cattle Show for 1874 has now been published. We have on former occasions entered so fully into the subject of details likely to improve or mar the success of the Show, that we have not much to add now. There is one point, however, which escaped our notice previously, and which we will briefly touch on. There can be no doubt as to the advantage of institutions of this kind ; but, in order to make them a perfect success, it is necessary that good arrangements should be made for seeing that they are carried out in a manner which is likely to make them popular with the class of men who are chiefly interested in them ; that is to say, the Koonbees and other horse-breeders of the country. We are too apt in this matter to regard [illegible] what has been found to work well in the mother country, forgetting that the circumstances of the two countries are quite different, and that what may be applicable to England may be totally unsuited to this country. What are the conditions we have to deal with on this side of India ? We have an indigenous breed of horses which are at present not available for Government purposes, and we wish to improve that breed. The Stud Department has failed, and Government are now anxious to give encouragement to the native breeders of the country, so as to induce them to turn attention to the subject, and to shake off the apathy they have hitherto displayed : in a word, we wish to improve the breed of the horses, by working through the instrumentality of the native breeders themselves. The principal owners of mares in the districts surrounding Poona are a poor half-civilised people, very much wedded to their own old traditions, and utterly ignorant of our European ideas as to what may be included in that comprehensive term, unsoundness. Under such circumstances it is manifestly absurd to work too much on the high pressure principle in judging of the soundness of the stock exhibited. Horse-breeding on improved principles is in this country now in its infancy ; the infant is still a sickly one ; and we must not, if we would cherish its growth, deal with it too roughly, merely for the sake of riding a fashionable hobby horse to death. When the efforts we are now making have produced a marked result, when Koonbees have more enlightened ideas on the subject than they have at present, and when they can get a better market for their horses than they do now : in a word, when the sickly infant becomes a strong man, then we can afford to be more particular, and we may begin to think about exactly imitating English practices. But, at present, we should be satisfied with moderation, in case, whilst expecting too much we should eventually get nothing at all.

And this leads us to the point to which [illegible] to draw the attention of the Secretary [illegible] who have hitherto worked so hard to make the Show successful. The awarding of the prizes is a matter which is left to the discretion of the judges chosen from the Committee amongst their own number. The arrangement is perhaps the best that can be made, only in practice it occasionally might happen that the judgment of the judges might be overruled by the opinion of a single individual, and, if that individual happen to constitute himself a champion of high pressure principles, it is evident enough that some check is necessary to limit his powers of getting up steam. It may be highly scientific to pronounce that an animal exhibited is unsound because the wretched Koonbee who brings him may on the road have barbed his knees and thus caused a blemish which may perhaps be a permanent one : it may, moreover, be a profundity of genius which a non-professional man cannot understand, or in his ignorance even aspire to, that a slight ossific deposit thrown out on the foreleg constitutes unsoundness ; but those who have had an extensive practical experience with the working powers of horses' legs know, as a fact, that many horses which would not be passed by a professional man, who is tied down to certain rules in giving his certificates, have worked and worked soundly for many years. Furthermore, the scientific definition laid down by the Veterinary profession is unintelligible to the mass of exhibitors, who naturally get disgusted if a colt that has been well fed at a considerable expense is rejected for some blemish which practically can never in any way interfere with his usefulness. We think it would be a good thing, therefore, if some rules were drawn up for guidance which would have the effect of preventing the definition of unsoundness being unnecessarily strained.

We have not seen the form of the catalogue that will be placed in the hands of the judges when selecting the winners of the prizes, but there is one point to which we would draw attention, and that is that in the case of the young stock the date of birth should be clearly noted. This is of great importance to the judges, for instance in the case [illegible] two years [illegible] and [illegible] in the same [illegible] with one two years [illegible], and be an essential element in the materials which influence the decisions of the judges, a few months in young foals and fillies making an immense difference in size and development. Regarding the entrances, we think that a sliding scale would be preferable to a fixed sum, and that the entries for the very young stock might be reduced with advantage. At present an owner has to pay as much for entering in class 10 where he may get a 200 rupees prize, as for class 14 where the highest prize is Rs. 50. The subject of these Shows and horse-breeding in India is full of interest, and we shall possibly revert to it on a future occasion.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce holds its meeting to-day to reconsider the question, of primary importance to mercantile men, of the relative merits of Moody Bay or the Elphinstone Basin as a site for wet docks. The publication of the latest report on the two sites by the Dock Committee of the Port Trust, and of the Government Resolution thereon, is the determining cause which has influenced the Committee of the Chamber to reopen the question ; and we have no doubt that the result of to-day's meeting will have great weight with Lord Salisbury in deciding to which scheme he will give the preference. We do not suppose that the members of the Chamber will attempt to come to a conclusion regarding the engineering difficulties of either of the rival schemes ; but they can, now that the Port Trust has asked to be relieved of the charge of the Elphinstone Land Estate, assert the broad clear principle that the docks should be built where they will be most serviceable to the trade of the port, without reference to the fortunes of that estate. We are glad to learn that the Chamber will also be asked to support the prayer of the Port Trust for the restoration of the free bunders of Bombay. The following are the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting :—

> That the committee of management be empowered to address a memorial to the Secretary of State for India urging the immediate settlement of the long-standing question of wet docks for Bombay, and that, after fully considering the Mody Bay and Elphinstone plans, instructions be given to at once commence making a dock on whichever site may have been found most suitable.
>
> That while the members of the Chamber avoid expressing any decided opinion as to the engineering difficulties and relative cost of either scheme, they would point out the many commercial advantages offered by Mody Bay over the Elphinstone estate, the former being much more central and convenient for that portion of the sea-borne trade for which docks are especially wanted, consequently much less likely to suffer from competition with the present cargo boat system, and would not in any way interfere with the extensive and important country trade carried in native craft.
>
> That this Chamber, whilst aware that the Government of India naturally feels anxious to try to improve the value of the Elphinstone property, trusts that in any decision arrived at, such a consideration will not be allowed to weigh against what is best for the mercantile interests of the port.
>
> That the committee be authorised to memorialize the Government of India, or Secretary of State, to comply with the request of the Port Trustees in their letter No. 773, dated 15th inst., to take back all the land not immediately required for docks or bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare again free all the bunders that were so before the passing of the Act of 1870 ; also to protest against surplus dock dues (in whatever way they may arise) being applied to any other purpose than dock or harbour improvements, or the reduction of the dues themselves.

WE published in our columns on Thursday last a letter from "Chifney Bit" on the Kirkee Races dispute, and also some written statements which had been put in as evidence before the Stewards. Our correspondent asks us for our opinion, and we have accordingly carefully perused the papers he has forwarded. It has been suggested to us by those who approve of the decision that the practice of making frivolous objections has become too common, that it does not tend to promote sport, and that the Stewards were right in thinking that such objections should be summarily snuffed out. This is an opinion which all true sportsmen will cordially endorse, but it can scarcely be considered applicable to the present case. The Stewards took ten days to publish their decision, which certainly looks as if they thought there were reasonable grounds for the [illegible] objection. The value of the evidence of witnesses in these cases depends very much on the exact position in which they were standing when they witnessed the circumstances regarding which they give their evidence ; and it appears to us that it would have been far more satisfactory if the evidence of the gentlemen who were appealed to by the Stewards had been taken viva voce. A little judicious cross-examination might have cleared up one or two points which are at present involved in darkness. Judging from the evidence in its present incomplete state, we certainly agree with our correspondent that the bulk of it is entirely in his favour, and unless there are some qualifying circumstances, with which we are unacquainted, (and which if in existence should have been published in the decision), it would appear that the opinion of Mr. C. F. Spencer on a disputed question of a cross is in the judgment of the Kirkee Stewards so valuable, that it justified them in weighing his evidence against the statements of the many gentlemen who differed from him. We congratulate Mr. Spencer on the high compliment paid him by the Kirkee Stewards.

MR. EUGENE SCHROTTKY, who has lately brought his name prominently forward in Bombay in connection with discussions on sanitary and chemical subjects, has started a series of lectures which ought, at all events, to rouse attention towards the question whether the soil of this Presidency produces as much grain as it ought to do if it were cultivated according to the most improved European modes. In the South of Germany, Lombardy, and the Valley of the Po, grain is produced at the rate of 2,500 lbs an acre upon the average, whereas in Bombay Presidency only about 700 or 800 lbs per acre are produced on the average. Mr. Schrottky thinks that Bombay soil is capable of doing much better than this, and in a short time he will probably tell us the means. He is very severe in his strictures both upon the ryots and the Government, the former for not using their acres more scientifically, and the latter for not establishing classes at which young men might be trained for agriculture. The ryots are probably doing as much as the lights they have permit them, and the Government has established model farms which have proven failures, so far as we have been able to learn. Even if Government were willing and had the means to do more we are not sure that they would be quite justified in launching into great expenditure in creating schools of agriculture. Any Government which does that must make itself reasonably sure of procuring an attendance. Now, it is notorious that Indian students are not predisposed towards tilling the soil. They are content to exercise their attainments in some Government post, from a clerkship to a Judgeship, in pursuits which do not call for much physical exertion, and thus the successful farmer, as the phrase is understood at home, is something quite unknown to them. Their nearest conception of the character is a ryot, and ryots in their estimation are very wretched beings, only a little superior to the ground they till. Mr. Schrottky's denunciations of the ignorance of the poor ryot are severe enough, and ought to rouse that apathetic contented being into a considerable state of moral grandeur if they were but properly appreciated by him. That individual, it seems, reaps grain, without returning to the soil the proportion of certain organic and inorganic substances required by nature. By taking away from the ground enormous quantities of grain without returning anything to the soil "we deprive the soil more and more of invaluable substances which are essential to the growth of the crops," and applying this remark to India Mr. Schrottky significantly and prophetically remarks, "the most fertile soil is unable to stand such treatment, and it must become barren in the end." Mr. Schrottky, in the course of his first lecture frequently alludes to the [illegible] the country is in because the ryots have not adopted a more scientific [illegible] of agriculture, and if the present system is not [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] amount of success and did not give every symptom [illegible] to last for many more years [illegible] most hopeful person could only [illegible] with gloom to the future [illegible] of this Presidency. Mr. Schrottky [illegible] that they do not hold their lands [illegible] but for posterity, and therefore [illegible] taking every means to do better [illegible] been doing is all the greater. [illegible] ryot may plead in extenuation [illegible] excuse of a selfish member [illegible] generation, "Why should I do [illegible] terity ? What has posterity [illegible]" Mr. Schrottky comes [illegible] lectures and [illegible] Presidency may be [illegible] thrice as much as it does [illegible] listened to with attention ; [illegible] gone he has raised the important [illegible] deration whether instead [illegible] ties putting into force a policy [illegible] designed to bleed and impoverish [illegible], that individual ought not to be [illegible] improve his land and modes of agriculture.

NORTH vs. SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

NOTWITHSTANDING the [illegible] jealousy, ill-feeling, and discord, that at the present day is furiously raging in the cricketing districts of the Bombay Presidency (tanta [illegible] discordia fratrum) and for which we are [illegible] that bounteous nature, ever providing [illegible] in this case as in others soon placed [illegible] by the side of the disease, the two [illegible] of North and South on the 3rd instant [illegible] met on those herbaceous plains of P[illegible] fought out their annual battle of [illegible] rivalism with the rectus quercus (straight [illegible]) and compressed leathern sphere.

> "Cricket is the noblest exercise [illegible]
> Makes men [illegible] active [illegible]
> Brings health, and [illegible]
> It helps the hearing and the sight [illegible]
> It teacheth [illegible]
> The memory—good batsman [illegible]
> Search, hardiness, courage, [illegible]
> And chaseth all ill habits [illegible]"

And if the Northern eleven has not this year been selected with that happy [illegible] as some lovers of cricket could wish, [illegible] as Cicero would have it, Est concordia [illegible] fratrum. It is a band of Goozrat brothers [illegible] our sole ambition was to have been [illegible] brotherhood ourselves, for a more [illegible] of jolly dogs we ne'er saw banded together in any part of the world. The Southern [illegible] on the other hand, had been chosen with the [illegible] eye to proficiency, doing the greatest credit to Le Capitaine Scott and

> "All know that he [illegible] match [illegible]
> As a match-making mother [illegible] to sell,"

that neither ourselves, nor [illegible] hypercritical gentleman (in Bombay even) [illegible] if he had a mind pick a single hole in the [illegible] any individual performer, save and [illegible] visionary and disembodied elf, Mr. Comp[illegible], who very justly was spirited away from [illegible] scene, and the Southern eleven, before the business of the day commenced, [illegible] for a more substantial embodiment [illegible] shape of a Flint. But although the Southerners when selected made so great a show [illegible] that the betting was almost a five-pound note to a brass farthing in their favour, the [illegible] will show how uncertain cricket is, [illegible] always the strongest-looking team [illegible] a match. Among the representatives of [illegible] many veterans, and we were glad [illegible] goodly sprinkling of young blood [illegible] was Le Capitaine Scott, that old and [illegible] self-conductor of many a Northern [illegible] team, whose sole aim it is to raise [illegible] game into "the circle of the [illegible] fresh, buoyant, and [illegible] zephyr from the south, under the [illegible] influence of a brother on the [illegible] Ghauts after the undaunted [illegible] same as we remember [illegible] thirty years [illegible] upon him works no deteriorating [illegible] writes no wrinkle on his intellectual [illegible] seems to shed a mellowness over [illegible], and developes [illegible] attributes [illegible] anti-quitas [illegible] but [illegible] praise" carries its own weight, and [illegible] butter no parsnips [illegible] forego all further butter, and leave him [illegible] in his glory. Then there was our old [illegible] friends Little John, The Lobster, The [illegible], Le premier [illegible] South, who knoweth full well that [illegible] cannot be toppled over by [illegible] ball may easily be compassed [illegible] grub or an insinuating [illegible] not deserve more than a passing [illegible] would the North and South Match [illegible] absence of this suffering martyr [illegible], added to a dignity of deportment [illegible] him to be nature's [illegible], and, to use an Americanism, he [illegible] anywhere, either in the [illegible] the Terpsichorean accomplishment [illegible] of green cloth, or in [illegible]. Some men have character [illegible] have none, and some [illegible] this little [illegible] a character combining [illegible] to make him one we know [illegible] a character.

> "Terrific was [illegible]
> Of beautiful proportion [illegible]
> Nothing [illegible], but [illegible]
> Of Canyebus [illegible] temper, [illegible]
> And swifter than the [illegible]"

Last year's yearlings [illegible] Francis, Kennedy, and [illegible] fast bowlers of the eleven [illegible] colts, by Harris, Addison, and [illegible] Flint, the Kirkee Gunner, kept the wicket [illegible] bifurcation posture thereat, for

> [illegible]
> By violent swiftness [illegible]
> And [illegible]

Neither were [illegible] wanting in the Northern eleven, not the [illegible] of whom was the Chief Justice of [illegible]. O noble Judge ! O excellent young man ! [illegible] mighty slogger with the [illegible] quite the Thornton of the team [illegible] Bombay colt of last season. Pottinger [illegible] of the Northern stars, and [illegible] the Giant, who take him all in all [illegible] best all-round cricketer that [illegible] seen in the Bombay Presidency [illegible] Kennedy, and Stock—three [illegible] of equal distinction and [illegible] sensation [illegible] point by Major [illegible] leg by Colonel Scott. The fielding [illegible] Stewart and Kennedy for South, and [illegible] Kennedy for North was good all round [illegible] Mr. Short, at short leg, was chiefly [illegible] for his shortcomings. Too great [illegible] not possible be bestowed on the wicket-keeping of Jack the Giant, it was simply perfection—and the bowling of Little John [illegible] South was as crafty and effective as usual. North won the toss and went in first, scoring 192 [illegible] Moore and J. Pottinger contributing towards the number 45 and 30 runs respectively. South in the first innings were all disposed of for 70—and consequently followed on. In the second innings, when they made a [illegible] stand for 252, Mr. Stewart running up an excellent play of [illegible], and Major [illegible] Scott 22 and 25 respectively, each of them playing in correct cricketing form. North then had to go in [illegible] more than 100 runs to win, which [illegible] accomplished by the fall of only two wickets, Messrs. Oliver and Pottinger carrying out their bats, the former for 32 and the latter for [illegible] runs. A very curious circumstance happened in the second innings of North. Mr. Oliver before scoring a run, hit a ball back to the bowler close to the ground, which was taken. "How's that ?" was called. When neither of the umpires could decide the point, the umpire at bowler's end, being behind the bowler, was unable to see the catch, and short-leg being before the other Umpire at the time the ball was fielded, he could not decide the point. So Mr. Oliver was allowed the benefit of the doubt. A most unfortunate [illegible] for South, as it ultimately [illegible] lateness of the hour, [illegible] phlebotomisers of the [illegible] Spaniards, Brulo, Razor Grinders [illegible] red yellow, and black ants which [illegible] swarm in this part of the Deccan, [illegible] including a detailed score of the [illegible] the same will follow on to-morrow [illegible] Mr. Editor, and also good-night.

Poona, Saturday Evening.

P. S.—In the second innings [illegible] South has made something near 70, North [illegible] wickets down. The match will be concluded on Monday.

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on 18 June, 2017

INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible] ION OF THE GRAND [illegible] ENGLISH FREEMASONS.

[illegible] AN POLAR EXPLORERS.

LONDON, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] has adopted the Roman [illegible] consequently resigned the [illegible] Freemasons of England.

[illegible] explorers have arrived in [illegible] having abandoned [illegible]. The explorers travelled on [illegible] mountain ridges beyond [illegible].

[illegible] has completed laying the [illegible].

[illegible] manufacturers has been held [illegible] the "nine hours" movement.

The [illegible] has been submerged and a third of the cargo saved. Ship is still burning, but the fire has been mastered.

SPAIN.

M. [illegible] has been appointed French Ambassador at Madrid.

The Carlists are threatening Bilbao.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT., NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
" " " Surats	18,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	81,000	"
" " Surats	46,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	896,000	"
" " Surats	296,000	"
[illegible] of Cotton in London	107,500	"

Surats have been dull and irregular during the week.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Large sales of Pernambuco for export. Surats closed heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 4½d.
[illegible] Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	100.
Bar Silver	58.

The s.s. Berwick has passed through the Suez Canal.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Latest telegrams from the Famine Districts state that after three weeks of dangerous drought favourable rain had fallen during the past week where it was most needed. Crop prospects are either fair or excellent everywhere except in Hooghly, where they are doubtful. If the weather continues favourable Government hope to close operations in fifteen districts, beginning in October, but ten worse districts require a continuance of the operations.

HER Majesty's Gun Boat Magpie, Commander Edmond, left Kurrachee on Monday last for the Persian Gulf.

MEEAN GUL, the eldest son of the Akhoond of Swat, is about to marry the daughter of the Valee of Kashgar.

OF the 17 officers of the 2nd West India Regiment who went with the regiment to the Gold Coast, eight, we are told, have died, seven have been invalided, and only two are left for duty.

THE Mauritius *Commercial Gazette* of the 7th of August publishes a telegram announcing that Sir A. Gordon, the Governor has been recalled. In the paper of the next day, our contemporary says, that the news had been received everywhere with the greatest delight.

A CALCUTTA paper is glad to be able to announce that satisfactory arrangements have been concluded by the Corinthian Theatre Company, and that the public of the Metropolis may reasonably look forward to a high class English Company opening in the new Theatre on or before the 1st of November.

A LETTER from Tientsin, in the *North China Daily News* says, that there were unpleasant rumours there that a massacre of foreigners was to take place on the 8th August, and private letters received at Hong-Kong from Shanghai also state that the same report was prevalent there amongst the Chinese.

FROM the Report in the *British Burmah Gazette* on the state of the crops up to the 19th of August, we see that in the Arakan Division the crops were somewhat backward, and the outturn will depend upon the later rains. In Pegu the rainfall in the interior had much improved, and in Tenasserim the crops were in excellent condition and rain plentiful.

DR. NANCY MORRELLE, the doctress whom Sir Salar Jung has engaged to attend the native ladies of Hyderabad, will, it is expected, arrive in India this month. It is said that the Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department, Madras, on whose recommendation Dr. Morrelle was engaged, will escort the lady to Secunderabad, and introduce her to the Nawab.

ALLUDING to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's defence of his conduct in relation to the Poona "country house," the *Poona Observer*, in a leading article says, "this is all d—d nonsense!" The editor delights in speaking his mind, and a little farther on in his leader says he thinks a "Secretary of State, if found wanting, should be 'sacked' like an ordinary overseer." Elegance as well as force is evidently cultivated beyond the Ghauts.

THE letter from the Corporation of Bombay to the Government of India regarding the withdrawal of the subsidy to the Bombay Police was transmitted to Calcutta by the Government of Bombay on the 3rd inst., and the Governor in Council has informed Mr. Forbes, the Chairman of the Corporation, that "it will afford him much pleasure if the result should enable him to resume payment of the Government contribution for police purposes."

A NAVAL Court has been held at H. B. M. Consulate, Shanghai, to enquire into the wreck and abandonment of the steamer Laptek. It has found Capt. Tough culpable in not placing the ship by bearings and recording these from noon of the day the vessel struck; had this been done it would have given the Court assistance in judging of the exact position of his ship at the time of the casualty. It accordingly censures him, but expresses satisfaction with his conduct after the accident.

ANOTHER military suicide is reported by the Madras papers. A gunner of No. 7 Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, shot himself with his carbine on Wednesday afternoon, in the barrack. The deceased is said to have been of very intemperate habits, and a few weeks ago he became distressed about his religious convictions and signed the temperance pledge, which, however, did not give him the control he wished over his habits. Strange to say, another soldier, whom the deceased had led in drunkenness, also died the same day in consequence of his excesses.

DR. LAMPREY, of H. M.'s 67th Regiment, at Thayetmyo, has, it would appear, been very successful in treating wounds and sores with a preparation of oil from the *Kanyin* tree. As this tree is pretty plentiful in the province, remarks the *Rangoon Mail*, it would be a great boon to the people if Dr. Lamprey published his mode of treatment. After the successful treatment of leprosy at Port Blair with cashew nut oil we now hear of the medicinal virtues of the *Kanyin* oil, and as both trees grow in British Burmah to perfection, their cultivation might be a profitable speculation.

ORDERS, we (*Indian Daily News*) hear, have already been issued by Government for the formation of a Camp in connection with the Duffla Expedition in October next. Four Regiments of Native Infantry have been ordered to proceed to the North-East Frontiers. Commissariat arrangements are also being made for the purpose. Four Commissioned, eight Warrant, and 12 Non-Commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department, and a Cooly Corps of 1,300 men will be sent up. We also learn that some 200 elephants will be despatched for the carriage of the Commissariat stores and Camp equipages.

THE Public Works Department of India is not the only Government Department in which bad work is sometimes passed, and it is quite as dangerous to send ships to sea improperly repaired as it is to build barracks liable to tumble down. One of Her Majesty's vessels, the Albatross, was lately commissioned to proceed to the Pacific; and when on her voyage it was discovered that the ship was overmasted, that she had a most powerful and mischief-working galvanic battery attached to her bottom, and that the copper with which the vessel was sheathed was dropping piece-meal into the sea. Under these circumstances the captain resolved to return to England, and some anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the vessel.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"Iron strap-binding, and travelling bale-board or grid-iron for finishing into patent bales of cotton or other fibrous articles half-finished bales:" by Bomanjee Framjee Warden, Engineer, Bombay. "An improved kiln for burning bricks, lumps of clay, limestone, kunker, and cement stones:" by Captain Thomas C. Manderson, R. E., Peshawur. "Cleaning cotton in the boll or pod:" by Thomas Taylor, farmer, of Mason, in the county of Tipton, in the State of Tennessee, United States of America. "Improved means of an apparatus for producing and maintaining motive power, or assisting to produce or maintain such power:" by Pedro Gamboni, of Chili, South America.

A MEDICAL correspondent has kindly brought to notice, observes the *Friend of India*, the highly satisfactory result that have followed the establishment of a female dispensary at Benares by H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I. A Miss Brink, M. D., from America, having been placed in charge of the institution its popularity has become immense. Females, rich and poor alike, flock daily to the "Vizianagram Dispensary," and make such demands upon Miss Brink's time and attention, that it is occasionally with much difficulty that she is able to visit at their homes those who are too weak and ill to go to her. So much appreciated are her services, that it is supposed three or more lady physicians would not be too great a number to meet the wishes and requirements of the sick women of Benares. It would seem from the experience which has thus been obtained in the very centre of the Brahminical system, as well as in Calcutta, that there is an enormous field in India for the useful employment of ladies following the medical profession. We would therefore urge the male members of that most honourable calling to abandon their present opposition to the scientific education of ladies.

THE exports of Wheat from Kurrachee, observes the Sindian, are more than likely to be stopped without a chance of being renewed, for shipments of the article hence have been found to be so adulterated that Sind Wheat, as it is called, is at a sad discount in the Home Market. A blow has thus been inflicted on the trade from the effects of which it is not likely to recover for some time to come, unless exporters take effectual measures to suppress adulterations. Ferozepore Wheat, (which is what has been sent from Kurrachee) exported from Calcutta, stands high at Home simply because it arrives in England in an unadulterated condition. What is not a little startling is the fact of rejected wheat finding its way to Kurrachee from Bombay for the purpose of being mixed here with good wheat. Careful inspection is all that is required to guard against frauds. Rape-seed shipped from this Port is generally mixed with a description of seed which resembles rape-seed and the resemblance is so great as to defy detection; the deception could, of course, be detected, were common precautions adopted. Kurrachee has yet to make a trading position for itself; if practices like those we have just exposed are carried on with impunity, and continue to be carried on, the commercial prospects of Kurrachee will be anything but encouraging or cheering. The Muccadhum system is at the bottom of all such frauds, and the sooner the system is done away with the better.

RAJAH or Rascal? is a question, the *Pioneer* observes, that people are asking with some interest in Saharunpore, in the same way that England long puzzled over the problem, Butcher or Baronet? There is a claimant in the field for the estates of a certain Rajah of Landowra. The present incumbent of the estates, we are informed, is a minor named Duteep Sing, adopted by the widow of the last Rajah on the (supposed) death, seven years ago, of the heir, Rugbeer Singh, then 17 years old. The claimant declares himself to be Rugbeer Singh. The other side say Rugbeer Singh died in the most unequivocal manner, and that his body was duly taken to the Ganges and thrown into that sacred stream. Says the claimant, "poison was given to me, and I was very ill, in which state I was no doubt thrown into the Ganges, but that holy river refused to consummate the crime that had been committed. It carried me a few miles down, and then landed me at a place where I was taken care of, and restored to health." For seven years, he alleges he was afraid to re-appear, but finally plucked up courage, and came forward to demand restitution of his rights. Large numbers of people in Saharunpore believed his story, and so great was the popular excitement that the magistrate arrested him to allay it. People came forward and offered security. To create a little delay—in the public interest—and allow the popular excitement to cool down, the magistrate at first made some difficulty about accepting the securities. The sureties, as we understand the story, then went away to get proof of their respectability, but when they returned after several days, the magistrate told them that in the *interim* he had released the prisoner. But where is he? That is now the mystery, and the last state of this case is more puzzling than the first. The champions of the claimant are straining every nerve to find their missing man, declaring that somebody has kidnapped him or murdered him. They have engaged a pleader in Allahabad to proceed to Nynee Tal, and lay the whole case before the Lieutenant-Governor, contending that in the interests of public justice every effort that the police of the province are capable of making should be made for the recovery of the absentee. Judging from the ex-parte statement of the facts brought to our knowledge, we are inclined to agree with them.

THE DHOBIES' ITCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or your readers inform me whether Dhobies' Itch is English for Ringworm? I have had the latter, and if I could trace it to my Dhoby ——why but never mind! I am, &c. CACOETHES.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Soap" has evidently given some attention to the pathology of "Dhobies' Itch."

He is fully aware of its infectious character, but while he admits that it is very catching he does not say a word about whether he or his friends—12 in number—send their clothes to be washed with other peoples'.

I hope "Soap" burns or disinfects his clothes before sending them to the wash. He certainly should not allow the Dhoby to put them in the common pool or in the common tub—if he does not warn the Dhoby of the nature of his disease he is acting, to say the least, very criminally. There is no excuse for "Soap" as he knows the nature of the disease, although he does not seem to know how to prevent it.

It is not so much the Dhobies that are in fault as those who have the disease and give their clothes out to wash without saying a word about the catching character of like affection.

Perhaps "Soap" would send his name and those of his 12 friends to the sanitary authorities, and I have no doubt if he does so they will place them in quarantine.

"THE ANTIQUARY."

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE Legislative Council assembled at 11 o'clock this morning at Government House. There were present—His Excellency the Viceroy, presiding, the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Hon. Sir Henry Norman, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Inglis, the Hon. Mr. Bullen Smith, and the Hon. Raja Romanath Tagore.

In introducing the Bill to provide for the exercise, in Sylhet, of the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal, Mr. Hobhouse said that when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill he had explained to the Council the exact extent and tenor of it, but he thought it would be better, perhaps, to go over it again as some time had elapsed, and he understood that some inhabitants of Sylhet and others were of opinion that the measure before the Council was a measure of transferring Sylhet to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. It was nothing of the kind. The transfer of Sylhet to Assam was a purely executive operation. Parliament had placed it in the power of the executive to make that transfer, and the Secretary of State had decided that it should be made. Therefore, the transfer was made by the executive, and the great bulk of the executive administration of the country passed over to the Chief Commissioner of Assam by that Act. But the same Act of Parliament that gave power to the executive to make such transfers, said that where it happened that any particular jurisdiction was conferred by law or regulation, that jurisdiction should be transferred by law or regulation. There were one or two small matters of jurisdiction which were conferred by the old Regulations on the Board of Revenue and by more modern Acts on the Lieutenant-Governor, which it would seem to be very inconvenient to have going to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when the district was under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and it was in order to meet this difficulty that the present Bill was about to be passed. Mr. Hobhouse went on to say that he proposed to apply for the suspension of the rules for the conduct of business, and if the Council would agree with him as to the formal character of the measure, he could conceive no objection to that suspension. It was indeed so small a matter of itself that he might say it was hardly worth while to call the Council together again for the propose of going through it provisions. It was not the first Bill of the kind that we had to pass. An exactly similar measure for the rest of Assam had already gone through the Council, and the present Bill followed in its steps. On the former Bill there had been no discussion whatever. There was indeed some discussion as to the *letters* of it, because a very common controversy about spelling turned up, but with the exception of the alteration of the spelling of one word there had been no dispute as to the measure. Mr. Hobhouse concluded his remarks by moving the suspension of the rules for the conduct of business.

His Excellency the President then said—I have been asked, with reference to this Bill, to suspend the rules which provide that a Bill should be sent to a Select Committee in ordinary cases. I think that the reasons which my friend Mr. Hobhouse has given for the suspension of the rules in this case are sufficient. The Bill is so short that no examination in Select Committee, or further discussion in Council, can be required. As I have recently come from the new province of Assam, I wish to observe that the inhabitants of Sylhet presented me with a memorial representing certain inconveniences which they believed would result from the transfer of Sylhet from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. As Mr. Hobhouse has very properly pointed out, the transfer itself is an act of the Executive Government and not of the Legislative Council. The Bill before the Legislative Council simply provides for the transaction of a certain portion of the business after the transfer has been made. The transfer of any district in India from one jurisdiction to another naturally must occasion some inconvenience to the inhabitants of the district transferred. The ordinary channels of business must, to a certain extent, no doubt be disturbed. Members of Council are aware of the reasons for the establishment of the Chief Commissionership of Assam. They are, mainly, that the burden of the government of this great province of Bengal has been found too heavy even for the very able and distinguished men who, in recent years, have filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor. It cannot, I think, be disputed that it will be a great advantage to the interests of the north-eastern portion of Bengal that a separate Chief Commissionership shall be established. As regards Sylhet itself, the transfer has been so made as to occasion the least possible inconvenience. The administration of civil justice will remain as before, with an ultimate appeal to the High Court in Calcutta. It is only the functions of the Board of Revenue, and some other miscellaneous functions performed by the Lieutenant-Governor that will be transferred to the Chief Commissioner. I cannot but think that the inhabitants of Sylhet have exaggerated the possible inconvenience of the change, looking to the small amount of business to be transferred, and I am satisfied that Colonel Keatinge, the Chief Commissioner, in his progress through the Chief Commissionership, will frequently visit the town of Sylhet, where there will be ample opportunity for all those who wish to have personal communication with him to have that communication without being put to the inconvenience of leaving the district. I answered the memorialists that the transfer of Sylhet had been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir George Campbell: it had been the subject of considerable deliberation both on the part of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State in Council; a petition from Sylhet had been received some time ago, and had been considered by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. And under these circumstances, it was my duty to inform them that the decision on the subject was final and would not now be disturbed. I have said this because I wished to explain to the Members of the Council that the objections to the transfer which I received in Sylhet raised no new matter, and that the policy of the transfer had been the subject of very careful consideration before a decision was arrived at.

The motion was put and agreed to and the Bill passed. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

PLEASE do not put me down for a sensationalist when I say that Kattywar is not entirely free from the dangers of outlawry. Not long ago, I remember to have given you some account of the Pathan outlaw of Mangrole and his merited death. The deceased *budmash* has a brother and a son—a true chip of the old block undoubtedly—who, for some nefarious crimes, were sentenced by Joonaghur to undergo seven years' imprisonment. Now these jail-birds whose names are Alli Khan and Gulab Khan respectively, have—it is impossible to say how—managed to effect their escape, and actually 'gone out,' avowing their determination to avenge their kinsman's death by molesting Mangrole. They are even said to have declared their intention to threaten the life of the durbar as well as of his two promising sons prosecuting their studies in the Rajkoomar College here. Especial care is therefore, I am told, taken for the protection of the young prince. The Barwatees have betaken themselves to the jungles adjoining the Geer mountains; and although they have as yet given cause of complaint to none, the police ought to be particularly wary and vigilant in ferreting out the fugitives from their lurking places. Captain Scott and his myrmidons have a fair opportunity of rising in the estimation of the public and the Government by out-of-hand bringing the offenders to justice. I am told that Captain Scott, the Police Superintendent, Kattywar forces, has written very severely against the laxity prevailing in the jail management of Joonaghur. It is passing strange that prisoners are frequently known to make their escape from the jails in Kattywar, and the surprise will be none the less when we are told that the durbars treat the matter with the greatest *sang froid*.

The other day two Jaitpore shareholders named Keloo Walla and Alloo Walla fell out with each other. These recalcitrant neighbours have a pasture ground near a place called Gedia where both have a right to feed their cattle in common. On account of some trivial cause the people of the two Kathee Thakores went to logger-heads, and the outcome of the fracas was that one man was killed and several more or less wounded. The matter will be thoroughly investigated before the proper authorities. When will Kattywar be exempted from such petty feuds, and when will the temple of Janus be for ever closed?

Captain H. L. Nutt, tutor to the young Thakore of Bhownuggur, has the kind heart to fight with might and main against the existing prejudice of excluding low-caste men from the benefit of liberal education. He has a butler boy whom he is anxious to see educated in a vernacular seminary. He consequently sent his protégé to school. But the Hindoos, not liking to sit with a Dhed, protested. The head-teacher hesitated a little to admit the boy, but he could not oppose at the same time the will of the gallant Captain. The Hindoo boys have now all left the school, and the number on the rolls which was close upon five hundred is subsequently reduced almost to a minimum. Mr. Percival will certainly make the [illegible] right. But in the meantime I think Baboo [illegible] Sen of Calcutta had better come to preach his favourite doctrine of man's brotherhood to the stubborn Hindoos of Bhownugger, and free them from the gyves and shackles of caste prejudices.

Our Political Agent returned yesterday from [illegible]ordhery, where he had gone to recruit his health. He has been pleased to ask the Bombay Government to transfer the responsibility of the Rajkote State to the young Thakore, who, as I have more than once hinted, is wise enough to look after his own. The sanction will no doubt be accorded, and the Thakore has simply to secure an experienced and competent Karbharee to advise him in State matters. It is said that the brother of the Khan Bahadoor—Col. Anderson's factotum—will be nominated to the important post. We know very little about the gentleman; and if the appointment is at all to be made, it will be a make-believe to gratify some particular friends. The public, however, whose opinion I here re-echo, sincerely think that the young Chief cannot do better than persuade Mr. Shirgaonkar to accept the post on suitable terms. Mr. Shirgaonkar is an independent and public-spirited man and has already established his claim for a high and responsible post in the political line by his honest and economic rule of the Rajkote State during the Thakore's minority. So the choice cannot fall on a worthier head. It is, I believe, as clear as the noonday sun that unless the intriguing and uneducated Karbharees are replaced by really competent scholars, the state of the native rajs will never improve.

Last week brought to us very sad news—the sudden death of the lamented Mrs. Walker, the beloved wife of Col. C. W. Walker of the Umrelee Mahals. The melancholy event took place in Bombay on the 24th instant. She was a very kind and amiable lady and evinced particular interest in the cause of native education. She is held in great affection by all who knew her. Every one sympathizes with the good old Colonel, whose loss is irreparable.

The Gondul police case, which is the centre of public interest now-a-days, is dragging its weary length in the law court, before the Judicial Assistant, Mr. E. Candy. The defendant has engaged a native barrister, and the evidence of a host of witnesses is to be taken. The adjourned case will again be called on for hearing to-morrow when the Court-house will be crowded as usual. Mr. Candy is generally acknowledged to be a clear headed lawyer and is likely to sift the case to the bottom.

Before I close this letter let me say a word about the season. The public health is not very good. Ague, eyesore, and guinea-worm are the prevailing maladies. The rainfall has been more than the average throughout the province. The crops are cheering and promise to yield abundant harvest. We had every sort of fun and sport in the beginning of the season, but we sorely lack a caterer of public amusement to render the fag-end lively and interesting. The gymkhana has afforded all the pleasures that might be expected. We had, you know, a grand cricket match with the Gujerat eleven, in which, however, fortune proved against us. There were balls, badminton, racket tournaments, and target shooting. In the last match our gallant Political Agent had held out a beautifully carved silver cup, worth Rs. 500, as a prize to be awarded to the best shot. Dr. Leggatt, of the 28th N.I., having got the highest number of marks won the handsome prize. The garrison sports that took place on the 14th of the last month also added much to our diversion. A dozen races were run, of which the three-legged-race, the sack-race, and the chattee-race were the best and created the greatest fun imaginable. Let me not forget to mention that histrionic talent has also its share of credit. A piece based on a fable of the Arabian Nights with a charade was acted on a miniature stage raised in the house of a private gentleman. It was represented in the oriental costumes and was a complete success. Some of our best cricketers are away to Ahmedabad, where they are probably in the midst of all the entertainments which their hosts can provide. After their return, the gymkhana, it is hoped, will work with renewed energy. It is much to be regretted that this useful institution has not a house of its own. But if the Political Agent takes the matter into his head the next day it is an accomplished fact.

Mr. Krishnajee Luxumon is now here. I hear from many sources that he has accepted the Dewanship of Kutch. But it is not certain when he will leave for his new place.

BOMBAY.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last on the body of one Govind Bhawoo. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by disease of the heart.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday last on view of the body of one Buchoobai, a Hindoo female, who had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THEFT.—One Bundia Allaoodeen was, on Saturday last, placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged at the instance of a certain Dhondoo Ittoo, a toddy seller of Camateepoora, with the theft of a silver waist chain valued at Rs. 35. Upon the evidence his Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A REPUTED THIEF.—On Saturday last, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Silka Ameera was charged with being found at a late hour on the previous night loitering about without being able to render a satisfactory account of himself. His Worship sentenced the prisoner, an old offender, to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour in the common jail.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—On Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Hajee Mahomed laid an information against another Ebrahim Oomer, whom he charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of certain gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 400. A warrant was applied for, which his Worship refused, but directed a summons to issue instead.

THEFT.—On Saturday last, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Dewchund Ittasaram was charged by another, Motee Humma, a shopkeeper, with the theft of a copper vessel valued at Rs. 4. The prosecutor stated that he observed the prisoner walk into his shop on that morning by a back entrance, and deliberately take up the article, and was in the act of walking out with it, when he summoned a police sepoy and gave the defendant into custody. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—On Saturday last, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Choona Khan was charged by a certain Mahomed Mamojee, with the theft of property to the extent of Rs. 49. It appears that the complainant was awakened on the night of Friday last by hearing a noise proceeding from the room immediately above the one he occupied as a bed-room, in which was kept a box containing the stolen articles. He immediately ran upstairs and found the prisoner there in custody of one of the servants. The prisoner had succeeded in opening the box by means of a false key, which was one of a bunch that was afterwards discovered lying near the box. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the common jail.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—On Saturday last, at the High Court, a summary suit, filed by Mooljee, Nusserwanjee and Co., against Grendon, Tippet and Co., was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 advanced by plaintiffs on a promissory note, payable on demand, executed by Mr. Tippet on the 17th July 1874. Plaintiffs demanded payment on the 19th ultimo, of Mr. J. B. Haworth, constituted attorney of defendants, but the money had not been paid. Plaintiffs were for some time brokers to the defendants' firm. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 10,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 19th August 1874 up to date, costs Rs. 250, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.—The second ordinary general meeting of the company was held on Saturday last, at its registered office, 5, Rampart Row, to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts, to declare a dividend, and to appoint directors and an auditor for the ensuing year. Mr. O. Nolke was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Mr. F. Fischer, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, That the accounts and report as circulated be considered as read and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, and seconded by Mr. Bhugwandas Hurrivulub, That a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, as proposed by the directors, be declared and made payable on the 10th inst.

Proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, and seconded by Mr. Khutao Hunsraj, That the following directors, retiring by rotation, but offering themselves for re-election, be re-elected:—Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Narronjee Shamjee, and Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

Proposed by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, and seconded by Mr. Dyashunker Vithul, That Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna be appointed auditor for the current year, and that his remuneration be the same as last year's, Rs. 150.

Proposed by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, That a vote of thanks be passed to the chairman for his conduct in the chair and for his able management of the company's affairs.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday last, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, charged one Hormusjee Camajee, his son Dadabhoy, together with a ghorawalla, with cruelly torturing a horse. It appears that the Commissioner of Police was driving along Breach Candy Road, on the evening of the previous day, and in passing the shigram observed that the horse was evidently in pain as it swayed from side to side, and appeared to be drawing the conveyance with the greatest difficulty. The animal was knee-capped and Mr. Souter, suspecting his condition, immediately stopped the shigram, and upon removing the knee-caps found that they had been used to cover two large sores which had eaten into the flesh, and formed perfect cavities, each about two inches in diameter, discharging considerable quantities of pus. The driver was arrested, and upon being questioned by Constable Thompson stated that the first defendant was the owner of the horse and conveyance. Hormusjee, however, declared, emphatically, that his son, Dadabhoy, a lad of about ten years of age, had purchased the animal himself and was the actual owner. The boy obstinately supported his father's statement, although he fairly broke down and wept profusely, in course of his examination. Both he and the ghorawallah, however, admitted that they were aware of the state of the horse, and that the animal must have been suffering for some time past. His Worship in disposing of the case, observed that it was unexceptionally the worst instance of torture that had yet come before the notice of that Court. From the present condition of the horse it was plain that he could never be fit for any kind of work. Had his Worship not been satisfied that the defendants were exceedingly poor, he should have awarded them the full extent of the fine (Rs. [illegible]) allowable in such cases. Under the circumstances, the second defendant was find Rs. 25, and the *ghorawallah*, whom the Court considered perhaps equally culpable, was also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The first defendant Hormusjee was discharged. The horse, which was thoroughly emaciated besides, was pronounced unfit for work, and the magistrate directed Superintendent Brown to have it conveyed to Pinjrapole.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Thursday, Sept. 3	1 11	0 0	0 0
Friday, Sept. 4	0 22	0 75	0 6
Saturday, Sept. 5	0 73	0 47	0 13
Total	2 6	1 22	0 19
Previously registered	71 51	79 53	71 22
Grand Total	73 57	80 75	71 41

GUJERAT SKY RACES OF 1874.

HELD AT AHMEDABAD, THE 25TH AND 28TH AUGUST.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Lt.-Col. Lucas, R. A.; Major Strutt, 3rd N. L. I.; Capt. Birch, 9th N. I.; Capt. Firebrace, A. D. C.—R. Boteler, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY—AUGUST 25TH.

1ST RACE.—The Galloway Plate. Rs. 125 from the fund. For all galloways. 14 hands to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. being deducted for every ½ inch under. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Ferguson's	g a g Cuthbert	11	0	The Cid	1
Mr. Boteler's	b a g Buffles	10	6	Owner	2
Mr. Cave's	ch a g Sultan	9	13	——	3
Col Hanson's	ch a g Prince Charlie	10	3	Mr Cleveland ...	0

A very close race. Cuthbert winning by a short head. Buffles would have won had he not tried to bite Cuthbert when only a dozen yards from the winning post.

2ND RACE.—The Derby. Rs. 175 from the fund. For all Arabs and country breds. C. Bs. to carry 11-7. Arabs 11 stone. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. 1 mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Cave's	ch a h Glencoe	11	0	Owner	1
The Cid's	g a h Bluebell	10	7	Owner	2
Mr Beauclerk's	g a h Jack	10	7	Owner	3
Mr Ferguson's	g a g Cuthbert	11	0	Mr Dalzell	0
Capt Cole's	b a h The Mute ...	10	7	Mr Hewett	0
Capt Geo's	g a h Fidget-late Blooming Star	10	7	——	0
Mr Walker's	b a g Hew	10	4	Owner	0

Rather a hollow race. Glencoe winning as he liked. The Cid by a good rush at the finish secured second honors.

3RD RACE.—Match. ½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Capt Birch's	g c b p Doolan	11	7	——	1
The Cid's	g c b p Haroosh	10	7	Owner	2

Doolan won in a canter by thirty lengths.

4TH RACE.—The Colonial Stakes. Rs. 175 from the fund. For all Australians. To carry 11 stone. Entrance Rs. 20. R. C.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Cave's	b w g Banker	10	11	Owner	1
Mr Acworth's	ch w g Red Gold ...	10	11	Mr Dalzell	2

Owing to rather a bad start Red Gold kept the lead the first ½ mile, when Banker passed him easily, kept the lead and won as he liked.

5TH RACE.—Arab Steeple Chase. Rs. 250 from the fund. For all Arabs. To carry 11-7. Entrance Rs. 20. Over about 2 miles of fair hunting country.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Cave's	ch a h Glencoe	11	7	Owner	1
Capt Cole's	b a h The Mute ...	11	7	Mr Montgomery	2
The Cid's	g a h Bluebell	11	7	——	
Mr Boteler's	b a g Buffles	11	7	Mr Dalzell	0

A most exciting finish between Glencoe and The Mute, the former winning by a head. Both horses were capitally ridden. Bluebell, after the third jump, preferred to galop home, while Buffles came into collision with a soldier who was on the course, Mr. Dalzell getting a fall.

SECOND DAY—28TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE—Handicap of Horses that ran in the 1st and 2nd Race on the 1st day. Rs. 200 from the fund. Forced for winners. Entrance Rs. 30. Open to losers at half entry. R. C.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr Cave's	ch a g Sultan	9	12	1
Mr Boteler's	b a g Buffles	10	12	2
Mr Ferguson's	g a g Cuthbert ...	11	7	3
The Cid's	b a h Bluebell	11	3	0

Owing to the light weight at which Sultan was admitted the result of the race was a certainty.

2ND RACE—Steeple Chase for all Horses. Rs. 300 from the fund. Australians 12-7, C. Bs. 11-7. Arabs 10-7. Entrance Rs. 20. Over about three miles of fair hunting country.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Cave's	b w g Benedict	12	4	Owner	1
The Kattie's	b w g Tommy	12	4	Mr Montgomery	0
The Cid's	g w g Forest King	12	4	Owner	0
Mr Acworth's	ch w g Red Gold ...	12	4	Owner	0

Benedict was the only horse that passed the post. Tommy disposed of his rider by swerving at the second jump, a double. The Cid and his horse came to grief at the first jump a 4-foot stone wall, and Mr. Acworth could not hold his horse or keep him on the course, and after the fourth jump Mr. Acworth pulled up.

3RD RACE—For all Horses regularly ridden by ladies since 1st July. A piece of jewelry of the value of about 100 rupees. C. W. Over 10-7. Entrance nil. ¾ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Beauclerk's	g a h Jack	10	12	Mr Cleveland	1
Major Strutt's	g a h Dandy	10	7	Mr Dalzell	2

Jack won easily by half a dozen lengths.

4TH RACE—Colonial Handicap. Rs. 200 from the fund. Handicap for Horses that ran in the Colonial Stakes on the first day. Entrance Rs. 15. R. C.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Acworth's	ch w g Red Gold ..	9	11	Mr Dalzell	1
Mr Cave's	b w g Banker	11	0	Owner	2

M. Cave's horse was very fractious at the start and Red Gold was able to get a lead of nearly a quarter of a mile and was never caught.

5TH RACE—Arab Handicap Steeple Chase. Rs. 150 from the fund, Entrance Rs. 15. Over about 2 miles of fair hunting country.

		st.	lbs.		
The Cid's	g a h Bluebell ...	11	11	Owner	1
Mr Mackenzie's	g a h Fool of Quality ...	11	0	Owner	2
Mr Boteler's	b a g Buffles	11	0	......	3
Mr Cave's	ch a g Sultan	10	7	Mr Montgomery	0

Bluebell won by six lengths. Mr. Mackenzie's horse was well ridden, but Bluebell had the legs of him. Sultan refused early in the race and was not persevered with. Mr. Boteler was unlucky in his choice of a jockey, who could not ride.

So ended a very successful sky meeting, and it is hoped that the "Gujerat Sky Race Meeting" will, for the future, be a yearly affair, and that it will be better supported by more horses from out stations being sent to compete.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held on Saturday last, at the office of Messrs. Nicol and Co, the secretary and treasurers, Mr. W. G. Hall presided, and so large was the attendance of shareholders that many were obliged to stand in the doorway, and outside of it. The proceedings, which were chiefly in Gujerati, caused considerable excitement in spite of all the efforts of the Chairman to preserve order.

After a resolution had been passed accepting as read the annual report of the directors, which had been circulated among the shareholders, one of the shareholders rose and addressed the meeting in Gujerati. Then turning to the Chairman he said (in English) that there was one matter which ought to be enquired into. The number of bales pressed during the year had been 25,000, which, at the rate of Rs. 1-8 on every bale, ought to make a profit of Rs. 2,32,000, whereas there was only a profit of Rs. 1,62,000. This was a circumstance demanding serious attention. The Chairman had said that this was to be accounted for by the outlay on iron hoops, and the deficiency in the commissions earned in purchases of cotton, which amounted to Rs. 16,000. These were two items. But then how were the remaining Rs. 71,000 to be accounted for.

The Chairman explained that Rs. 1-8 was not made off every bale, and that there were some other small items of expenditure, which were not mentioned in the report.

The shareholder insisted that everything ought to be mentioned in the report.

Chairman: There is 18½ per cent, on the capital of this company; is not that a good dividend.

Shareholder: Other concerns have been paying 20 and 25 per cent.

Chairman: Instead of being hauled over the coals as if we had not made a good dividend, I think the thanks of the company are due to us.

Shareholder: If these items are not explained at this general meeting where are they to be explained?

The Chairman said he had explained them.

A general uproar then followed, during which "the shareholder" insisted that the profits ought to be larger than they were, and that one of the directors had told him so.

Chairman: Which director?

Shareholder: Suppose I have been told in confidence.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell: If you were told that in confidence you ought not to have brought it forward at this meeting. It is most dishonourable.

Shareholder: He has used uncharitable expressions, and I am sure, as a gentleman, will withdraw them.

Mr. Maxwell—I will not withdraw them.

An excited discussion among the shareholders followed, which was at length interrupted by the Chairman's intimating that the day was far advanced.

On this one of the shareholders shouted something in Gujerati towards the Chairman.

The Chairman—What is he saying?

Another Shareholder—He says you are bound to answer everything.

The Chairman—I have answered everything to the best of my ability.

Mr. Thackersey Narayen then proposed that the meeting should be adjourned, in order that a better report might be rendered to the shareholders.

The resolution was not seconded, and a general disturbance followed.

Mr. Tackersey's resolution appeared to have been lost in the confusion, for the next resolution put to the meeting was as follows:—Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nuthoobhoy, that the report of the directors which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, with the balance sheet and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874, be approved and adopted. Carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. T. H. Moore, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Naik that a dividend of Rs. [illegible] per share be declared payable to the shareholders whose names stand on the register on this date, at such time as the directors may decide. Carried.

Before this resolution was carried, it was suggested that it might be advisable to declare a dividend of Rs 40 only on each share, but the proposition found no favour with the majority of the shareholders.

Proposed by Mr. H. Maxwell and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, that Messrs. T. H. Moore and Kessowjee Naik, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company for the current year.

When this resolution was put to the meeting, some of the shareholders took the opportunity of expressing their satisfaction with the conduct of the directors during the past year, and their delight at hearing they did not intend to resign. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ardasir Jamsetjee, and seconded by Mr. Vandravandass Itchalal, that Messrs. S. W. Road and Sadanand Balcrishna be appointed auditors for the year commencing 1st July 1874, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each, as heretofore. Carried.

The next resolution was regarding the issue of new shares to pay off the company's debt, and one of the shareholders stated that it was the unanimous opinion of the shareholders that these new shares should be issued among themselves, and not sold by auction.

Chairman: At what rate should they be issued?

Shareholder: At par.

The Chairman said that if this were done it would simply be taking Rs 100 of profit from every share.

The shareholders, however, were not to be persuaded, and at length it was proposed by Mr. Thackersey Narendas, and seconded by Mr. Manecklal Goculdas, that the directors be authorised to issue 625 shares among the shareholders on the register this day, at Rs 400 per share and in the proportion of one new share to every four old shares, and that any shares not taken up by a date to be fixed by the directors, be sold by public auction for the benefit of the company. The money realised on these shares to be used for the liquidation of the debt. Carried.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

MR. ADRIAN DE BRITO'S LECTURE ON THE PRESENT STATE OF PORTUGAL.

AT the Gremio Lusitano, on Saturday night, Mr. Adrian H de Brito, a gentleman who received a distinguished national decoration from Portugal some time ago, delivered a lecture on the present state of Portugal. The attendance was very large, and consisted of the Portuguese Consul, Dr. Carvalho, Sir Michael de Quadros, Dr. Lisboa, and nearly all the leading members of the Portuguese community in Bombay. Mr. Brito prefaced his lecture with a few remarks saying that he had collected his information principally from the accounts of the Continental Press. He then briefly recounted the various Portuguese dynasties, dilating a good deal on the 60 years of terror in the reign of the Phillipes, during which period Portugal was in a great manner dependant on Spain. He also summarized the incidents of the Peninsular War, and the subsequent tyrannical reign of Don Miguel during which latter the country was grossly neglected and allowed to fall back almost to barbarism. Civil War ensued which resulted in Don Miguel's exile from the Country. From that period commenced, said the lecturer, the good times of Portugal. The present Don Carlos, he denounced a Pretender, as a former Don Carlos, uncle to Isabella II., ex-Queen of Spain, had to renounce his as well as the rights of his descendants to the Spanish throne in declaring war, which circumstance seemed to have quite escaped the memory of the present Don Carlos. The lecturer could not, however, refrain from stating that the wealth of the country had marvellously increased of late. Last year Portugal wanted to raise a national loan of a crore of rupees and in less than 36 hours more than the required amount was subscribed. The lecturer then continued that times had fortunately arrived when Portugal has no need to make the necessary pilgrimage to the stock exchange of London for the purpose of raising loans through Messrs. Stern Brothers, Messrs. de Frubling and Goschen and other bankers. There were times when in spite of the high interest offered, that Portugal could scarcely obtain a trifling loan from England. At the last Internationl Exhibition at Albert Hall, Portugal exhibited 25,000 kinds of wines, all of which were declared to be *premiere qualita*. With regard to religion the lecturer said "Portugal has done what no other nation could accomplish during the early times in India. The English have planted railways, &c., but the Portugues have planted the cross, a tree which has borne fruit throughout the world, and a tree which will always flourish as a lasting memento of the first Portuguese soldiers in India. Alluding to Abyssinnia, the lecturer said that 350 Portuguese soldiers invaded and conquered the whole Empire of Ethiopia, converted the people to Catholicism where they established a patriarchal Church. The lecturer concluded by remarking on the prosperity of the arts, industry, in short, of everything in the country. Mines of coal, metal, and petroleum have been explored; railways have been laid thoughout the length and breadth of the country, wines of almost innumerable descriptions have been manufactured; in short, civilization had attained for the country a high name which rated it one of the best and one of the rising countries on the Continent. The lecturer also did not forget to impress upon his audience the fact that all these advantages and improvements accrued from the independence of the Government with regard to the Press, thus showing that a monarchical Government is more liberal than a *republique* which preaches liberty, friendship, and love, and does not practice either. The lecturer held of the recent occurrences in France and Spain as glaring instances in illustration of what he said.

After the lecture concluded, Dr. Lisboa and the other gentlemen present warmly thanked Mr. de Brito for the evident pains he had bestowed in getting up the subject, and expressed as well the appreciation of his able lecture by the rest of the audience.

HIGH COURT.—28TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE CARTING AGENCY PARTNERSHIP.

DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE v. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the defendant.

Mr. Purcell—In this case, which was before your Lordship the last day the Court sat, Mr. Ferguson applied that your Lordship would direct the defendant to grant to the plaintiff fuller inspection. An affidavit has been filed by the plaintiff, which states that:—"On the 19th August 1874 and on every subsequent business day (except Friday the 21st August) up to and including the 24th August, I with my mehta attended at the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley for the purpose of taking inspection of the partnership books of the Carting Agency from the commencement of the year 1866 to the 20th January 1872, in pursuance of the order of this Hon. Court made by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent on the 17th day of August 1874. (2.) That on the 19th day of August the defendant produced for my inspection one book commencing from the 1st December 1865, and going down to the 30th September 1866, containing entries of the bills sent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company of the up-country carting business, and I say that this book does not show the date at which the several bills were paid by the said B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and that when I asked the defendant to produce the ledger cash book and nond for the year 1866, he stated that he never had those books, and further stated that the abovementioned book which he produced to me was the only original book of account relating to the up-country agency for the year 1866 which ever existed; and I further state, that on the 19th of August the defendant refused to allow me to see all the entries in the said books so produced to me." With reference to the first part of the paragraph, it appears that the defendant has put in an affidavit alleging that this is the only book as stated in the paragraph. Although we have strong suspicions that that is not so, we have no means of proving that there are any other books, and therefore with regard to that part of the affidavit we can ask no relief from your Lordship. Then the 3rd paragraph shows the reasons why the plaintiff considers that there must be other books with reference to this matter. And then in the 4th paragraph of this affidavit the plaintiff says—"That notwithstanding everything which is stated in the several letters of the defendant's attorneys which are annexed to this affidavit (which letters have been read over and explained to me) I assert that I have never yet been allowed complete inspection of every item in any one of the books of account of the Bombay and up-country carting agency from the commencement of the year 1866 to the 20th January 1872 with the exception of the cash book of the year 1870, which was shown to me on the 24th August." And 5th. "That the manner in which inspection has been allowed me has been after this fashion up to Saturday last the 22nd August. I was asked to name some particular entry in the books which I wished to see, and upon examining the said entry I was allowed to see in the books the corresponding entry only, and that the preceding and subsequent entries to the entry which I had asked to see were not shown me, although I frequently asked to see the said preceding and subsequent entries. 6th. That on Saturday, the 22nd August, my attorney saw the defendant's attorneys on the subject of the inspection, and since that time inspection has been allowed me after the following fashion. I have been allowed complete inspection of the above mentioned cash-book for 1870, but with regard to the other books of the years 1867-68-69-70 and 1871 I have been asked to name any particular entry which I desire to see, and on my stating that I could name no such entry, I have been refused all inspection of the said other books of the years 1867-68-69-70 and 1871 although I have frequently asked to see them. 7th. With the exception of the aforesaid cash-book for the year 1870, I have at no time been allowed to have any one of the said books in my hand for inspection, although I have frequently asked to have the books handed to me that I might inspect every entry in them from first to last in the presence of the defendant and his agents. 8th. That my reasons for not attending to inspect the books on Friday, the 21st August, was that I believed that the book for the year 1866 which was shown me was not an original book, and I therefore wished to consult my attorneys on the subject thereof before going on with the inspection, inasmuch as I considered, and do now consider, the inspection of the original books for the year 1866 to be of the greatest importance to me." That is a matter we are compelled to abandon. Well now, my Lord, in reply to that, an affidavit has been put in by two persons, one of whom is a clerk to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, named Munmohundas Narotumdas, and the other is Jehangeerjee Poojiajee Dulall of Surat. They say, "We were present at the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley on the 19th, 20th, 22nd, and 24th August, when the plaintiff attended to take inspection of the books of the partnership between plaintiff and defendant as to their Carting Agency business, on which said several occasions we offered to give the plaintiff inspection of any and all accounts (and not items of account only) contained in the said several books belonging to the said partnership which related to any and all the matters mentioned in the plaint. The plaintiff looked at and took copies of some of the accounts, but declined to look at other accounts which were offered to him, saying that he wanted to examine the whole of the accounts of the partnership from the beginning to the end, and unless he was permitted to do so he would not look at the accounts so offered for his inspection." Well, then, the next paragraph entirely refers to that book, denying the existence of any other book for 1866 than that shown. Then the 3rd paragraph runs thus—"I was sub-agent of the said partnership at Surat and other up-country stations and was present on the occasions in the last paragraph mentioned at the request of the defendant, who summoned me to Bombay for the purpose of watching his interest in the adjustments of accounts which was then about to be made between the plaintiff and defendant, and I say that the defendant knows very little of accounts or of book-keeping, whereas the plaintiff, whom I have known upwards of 30 years, is, in my opinion, a very able accountant and is thoroughly conversant with the various native modes of book-keeping." Then the last paragraph refers to the book already referred to for 1866. It appears clearly from the face of this affidavit that what was done was this. The plaintiff goes to the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley for the purpose of inspecting the accounts as ordered by your Lordship, but the books are never entrusted into his hands, although your Lordship will recollect that they are partnership books in which the plaintiff is interested, and a person stands by, and if he names a particular thing they show him a corresponding entry. As your Lordship knows the plaintiff's case is that the books were entirely concealed from him, that the mehtas never gave him inspection of them, and the plaintiff is unwilling to accept the statements of the mehtas and the defendant that the entries shown to him are the only entries relating to the matters of which he requires inspection. There seems to be no good reason why the plaintiff should not be allowed to take inspection during the time allowed at his case. Had the plaintiff applied in Chambers there is no doubt whatever that he would have been allowed to go over the whole of the books, the books being his as well as the defendants. It may be contended, in reply by the Advocate-General, that this is a fishing enquiry to go over the books. But your Lordship will remember the terms of the order which were defined clearly and distinctly, that whatever might be discovered in the books we should not bring forward any other charge of fraud or introduce any matter whatever not set out in the plaint. No injury could therefore possibly accrue from going into the books at our leisure, and whether there are other entries or not cannot affect the plaintiff's case except such as bear on the matters referred to in the plaint. If there are no entries in the books except the entries pointed out by the defendant and his mehtas, then the defendant can have no reason to be afraid of our having this inspection, and if there are other entries we are entitled to see them, but if other frauds are discovered we are debarred by the order from bringing them to notice in any way. I submit that the inspection now granted is perfectly illusory and absurd. Your Lordship has seen the plaintiff in the witness-box, and from his manner and demeanour can tell whether he is the kind of person described by the affidavit of the defendant's witnesses. Our case distinctly is that we know nothing of these books and never saw the books which the mehta appears to have refused to show. The inspection now granted is illusory and dishonest, and I apply for an order that the plaintiff be allowed to go through these books in a proper manner.

Mr. Scoble—I cannot do better than borrow the language of my learned friend to say that the present application is entirely illusory and dishonest, and that that which I predicted has in point of fact occurred. The plaintiff, now not being satisfied with the three weeks' time which he then professed would be enough, is anxious still further to postpone the hearing of this case with a view if possible of getting from the Court an extension of the time allowed and more than that, an inspection of a character different from that which your Lordship granted. The order which your Lordship made was that the defendant was to give inspection of the *Carting Agency* books from the year 1866 to the 20th day of January 1872 for the purpose of elucidation of the particular charges of error made in the plaint, not a general order, but for inspection only of the books so far as they related to the charges made in the plaint.

The Judge—But who is to be the arbiter as to what is necessary? What I understand from this affidavit is that the mehta asks the plaintiff what particular items or particular accounts he wishes to see, and then he points them out, but they don't allow the plaintiff to look at the books. I put no restriction on the inspection. I said that when he takes inspection it must not be for the purpose of making fresh charges, but for the purpose of supporting the charges he has alleged in the plaint. He is to be the judge as to what may be relevant in those books. He is not to be at the mercy of your client as to what he is to see.

Mr. Scoble—For the purpose of elucidation of the charges—

The Judge—He is to be the judge. I only want to prevent him from making new charges. For instance, if he found a fresh error, a gross error, he must not set that up as a ground for setting aside the accounts adjusted or releases, but he is to have full inspection for

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a particular purpose. I did not intend that it should be left to you to say what support his charges or what not.

Mr. Scoble—We offered, as will be seen from the affidavits to give the plaintiff inspection of any and all accounts, and not items of account only belonging to the said partnership which related to any and all the matters mentioned in the plaint. The plaintiff took copies of some of the accounts, but declined seeing others, saying that he wanted to examine the whole of the books from beginning to end.

The Judge—That is what I meant, that he should have power to look at the books as a partner. I meant to have put him in exactly the same position as he would have been in before the case came on for hearing.

Mr. Scoble—That is not what your Lordship expressed.

The Judge—That is what I have a distinct recollection of what the order means. For the purpose of elucidation of the charges made by the plaint he is to determine what portions of the books will support those charges he is to have full inspection, but not as to fresh charges. He is to be the judge as to what will support his charges and what will not; he is not to be at the mercy of your client to be shown what you think proper. That would be putting him entirely at your mercy. I did not intend exposing him to that. The words of my order show that he is only to inspect the books for the purpose of elucidation of the charges made in the plaint,—only for that purpose.

Mr. Scoble—That is a limited inspection.

The Judge—It is not a limited inspection, but an inspection for a limited purpose. He may inspect the books, but he must not be allowed to lay any fresh charges. I won't limit the inspection of the books, but he must not be allowed to raise any fresh charges. How is he to judge unless he sees the books?

Mr. Scoble—He can ask for any accounts he likes and they will be shown to him, but he declines to do that and says he wants to go over the books to fish for fresh charges.

The Judge—He won't be allowed to fish for fresh charges.

Mr. Scoble—He has already fished out one fresh charge against us of keeping back the books, and when we say in our affidavit that what he has spoken is untrue and that he knew it to be untrue, and which part of the affidavit my learned friend carefully avoided reading, it is withdrawn, at the last moment.

Mr. Purcell—We [illegible] it, but we have no means of proving it.

Mr. Scoble—The mehta swears that that particular book——

The Judge—I understand Mr. Purcell not to insist upon that.

Mr. Purcell—We have no proof.

Mr. Scoble—We have proof. We can prove that every entry in that book was seen by the plaintiff at the time they were entered by his direction, and that he examined all the bills as and when they were passed by the Railway Company and returned to the parties. Then my learned friend says he does not insist upon it.

The Judge—My opinion of this case is that inspection of all the books must be given, and that was my intention when the order was made, and my words sufficiently show that my intention was that the plaintiff is to have inspection of the Carting Agency books from the year 1866 to the date of the second release for the purpose of supporting the charges made by the plaint. Therefore, there was to be full inspection, but the purpose of the inspection was limited. The object of the limitation was to prevent the plaintiff from extracting from his inspection of the books fresh charges, as a ground for asking the Court to set aside the releases. I think it is quite plain from the defendant's man's own affidavit and that of the clerk in the service of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, that that they only offered inspection of such accounts as they considered bore upon the matters mentioned in the plaint. They offered to give inspection of any and all accounts in the said books belonging to the said partnership which related to the matters mentioned in the plaint. It might very well be that they did so in good faith, and that there are no other items relating to the matters referred to in the plaint but those of which they offered inspection. But the plaintiff is not bound to rely on their statements unless he thinks proper to do so, and he says—"I am not satisfied, and, as I am entitled to do so I wish to see if there is anything more bearing upon the charges made in the plaint." If that is his wish, undoubtedly he is entitled to inspection, and, therefore, they must hand the books over into his hand for the purpose of inspection, as I said limited to the charge of error made by the plaint. That must be borne in mind by the plaintiff. It is perfectly useless to extract anything more from those books than what go to support the charges of error made by the plaint, and I shall keep him most strictly to it, and, therefore, to save time it would be well that he should not forget that. It is quite plain that the plaintiff has not at this moment had proper inspection, and therefore I must make an order that he do have full inspection of the books of the Carting Agency from the year 1866 down to the date of the second release. And if there is any difficulty owing to the books being shown in the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, the next order will be that they be all placed in the Prothonotary's office for inspection there. I am not certain whether that would not have been the wisest course at first, for as long as they are in a solicitor's office, the solicitor's clerks always make some difficulty about an inspection. But at present I will not alter the order in that respect, but if there is any further difficulty, that will be the next step that will have to be taken in the matter. Therefore this application must be granted and with costs.

Mr. Scoble—Does your Lordship say anything about costs?

The Judge—Yes.

Mr. Scoble—I shall ask your Lordship not to make any such order, or at any rate not until after I have read an affidavit as to the part of the affidavit abandoned by the plaintiff. He has made a serious charge against us, that of suppressing and substituting books, and I apprehend that under the circumstances he is not entitled to the costs of this motion. The plaintiff states in his affidavit, in that part of it which my learned friend did not read, but which I must read, on this question of costs, that "on the said 19th August the defendant produced for my inspection one book commencing from the 1st December 1865 and going down to the 30th September 1866, containing entries of the bills sent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company of the up-country carting business, and I say that this book does not show the date at which the several bills were paid by the said B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and that when I asked the defendant to produce the ledger, cash book, and nond for the year 1866, he stated that he never had those books, and further stated that the above mentioned books which he produced to me was the only original books of account relating to the up-country agency for the year 1866 which ever existed; and I further state that on the said 19th August, the defendant refused to allow me to see all the entries in the said books so produced to me." Now this is the paragraph which my learned friend did not read—(3.) "That I believe that the said book containing entries of the year 1866 is not the only book of account relating to the said up-country carting agency business for the year 1866, which has been kept by the partnership, and that the following are my reasons for saying so. That for each of the years 1867 to 1872 there are three separate books of account relating to the up-country carting agency business, viz. a cash book, a nond, and a ledger, and that these books, so far as I can judge, are kept in a proper business-like way. That the book for 1866 which has been shown to me is not kept in the same manner as the books for the subsequent years and contains no debit side. It appears to me to be nothing more than a mere memorandum book. That from the very nature of the said up-country carting agency business (which in the year 1866 was more extensive than it was in the subsequent years) I verily believe that there must have been at one time in the possession of the partnership other books of account relating to the up-country carting agency of the year 1866, and that I consider inspection of these books essentially necessary for the elucidation of the particular errors mentioned in the plaint." And then he says—"(4.) That notwithstanding every thing which is stated in the several letters of the defendant's attorneys, which are annexed to this affidavit (which letters have been read over and explained to me) I assert that I have never yet been allowed complete inspection of every item in any one of the books of account of the Bombay and up-country carting agency from the commencement of the year 1866 to the 25th January 1872 with the exception of the cash book of the year 1870, which was shown to me on the 24th August." Now, my Lord, he there distinctly states that he believes we are suppressing books, and that the book we produced to him was not a genuine book, but only a mere memorandum book. That is a serious charge to make, obviously made with a view to prejudice the Court. We filed an affidavit made by Javerilall Gocuidas, who kept this book, and he says "that the accounts relating to the up-country carting business of the plaintiff and defendant from the 1st December 1865 up to the 30th September 1871 were written and are contained in the tham khatas or ledgers of the carting agency business carried on by the plaintiff and defendant. I say that where accounts are written in the tham khata form it is not usual to enter those accounts in any other book, and as a matter of fact the said accounts of the up-country agency business were not entered in any cash book or nond save that the profit realized on the said account for the period from 1st December 1865 to 30th September 1868 was entered in the Bombay cash book of the partnership on or about the 15th day of December 1868, and the profit realized on the said account for the period from 1st October 1868 to 22nd March 1869 was entered in the said Bombay cash book of the 22nd March 1869, and like profits from 23rd March 1869 to 30th September 1869 was entered in said Bombay cash book on the last mentioned date, and the like profit from 1st October 1869 to 30th September 1870 were entered in said cash book on the 1st October 1870, and like profit from 1st October 1870 to 30th September, 1871 were entered in said cash book on 6th October 1871. (2) I say that the said ledger containing the said tham khata entries of said up-country agency business from 1st December 1865 to 30th September 1866 is entirely (from beginning to end of said book) in my handwriting, and that the said accounts of the up-country agency were written in said book by me in the presence of the plaintiff in this suit"—that is not denied, my Lord—"And that the said ledger was produced to the plaintiff for inspection at the office of the defendant's attorneys, on the 19th day of August, on which date the plaintiff asked me if the said book was in my handwriting and I informed him that it was, and I say that the ledger so produced to the plaintiff is the original ledger of the said partnership between plaintiff and defendant, and that it is not a mere memorandum book as alleged by the plaintiff. (3) I say that on the date last aforesaid I offered to show the plaintiff the said several entries in said Bombay cash books in the years aforesaid of the profit realized from the said up-country carting agency, but he said he did not wish to see them. (4.) I say that all the accounts in the said ledger are entered in tham khata form, that is to say, all the credit items are entered first or at the top of the page and (where there is room) the debit entries are entered below on the same page, or, if necessary from want of space, on the following page; and at the foot of these several entries an abstract of the debit and credit entries is made showing the balance of the account. (5) I say it was unnecessary for the said partnership to keep, and they did not keep, any other books relating to the said up-country business in the years of 1866 or subsequently, because the whole of the said business was sub-let to sub-agents at the various up-country stations, who conducted the whole of the business and kept all the local accounts, and the partnership retained only a small per centage on each maund or ton (as the case might be) of the goods collected and delivered for the Railway Company; and I say that the monies payable by the Railway Company to the said patnership for such collection and delivery and for return fees in respect of goods carted by the owners themselves were paid periodically by the Railway Company to the partnership, and were entered in the said tham khata books when so received; and I say that every bill so paid by the Railway Company to the partnership has been entered in the said books, and every such entry was seen by the plaintiff at the time it was made in the books, and was so made by me under the supervision and by direction of the plaintiff, who examined all the bills as and when they were passed by the Railway Company and returned to the said partnership." Here this man comes in and makes an affidavit in which he endeavours to lead the Court to believe or have an impression that the real book was not shown, but only a mere memorandum book, but we have the clerk who kept that book and he makes an affidavit that this book was kept under the plaintiff's own supervision.

The Judge—What is the notice of motion?

Mr. Scoble—There was no notice of motion at all.

Mr. Purcell—Your Lordship adjourned the matter last Wednesday and directed it to be brought on to-day.

The Judge—Was there any notice of motion [illegible]

Mr. Purcell—There was a very long correspondence between the solicitors of the parties, and the correspondence states that an application would be made to the Court.

The Judge—There never was a formal notice of motion?

Mr. Purcell—This was a case where it could not be given, as we had very little time, and we therefore gave no further notice than what appears in the correspondence.

Mr. Scoble—The plaintiff's attorneys wrote to us that they were going to move the Court that afternoon, and we wrote saying "we cannot accept notice of an application to be made at the rising of the Court" and that we should require time to answer the affidavit which we have done now, and done successfully. The greater part of the plaintiff's affidavit is taken up with the charge of suppression of books.

The Judge—The correspondence shows that he complained of the manner in which inspection of the books from 1866 to 1870 had been given. I mean that the complaint is not confined to your only having produced one book for 1866.

Mr. Scoble—No, my Lord.

The Judge—If it had been confined to that, and made now only for the first time, that would have been a strong argument in your favour; but they complained of the book which they call a memorandum book, and they also complained of the way in which you gave inspection of the other books which you had produced.

Mr. Scoble—The principal ground of complaint is as to this book. Then they have to recede from that.

The Judge—That relates to what took place on the 19th August.

Mr. Scoble—Yes, and they adhere to it throughout. They say it is not the original, and that the other has been suppressed; but now they abandon it. As to the inspection, what we say is this. The defendant is perfectly willing to comply with the order of the Court and give inspection of any and all accounts and items contained in the books connected with any and all charges made in the plaint, and it is only necessary for the plaintiff to say what books he requires to have them forthwith produced. We have not thrown any obstacle whatever in the way; on the contrary, instead of insisting upon having a regular notice of motion, we have been satisfied with coming here to-day—there having been an interval between Tuesday and the sitting of the Court this morning—that the matter might be disposed of by the Court. As to the inspection it is going on and they are copying the books in Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley's at this moment in all probability, and for a man who comes forward and makes a serious charge of this kind, viz., the substitution and suppression of books to get his costs would be immensely unjust and would offer an inducement to people to come in and make fraudulent charges in the hope that some of them might be upheld by the Court.

After hearing Mr. Purcell in reply,

The Judge said that the question was whether the plaintiff had substantially succeeded on his motion, and on the present occasion he apprehended that the substantial question was as to full inspection, and that being decided in plaintiff's favour, although he had not succeeded entirely on the motion, he had substantially succeeded in justifying his claim to inspection, and that being so, there was no reason why the party who substantially loses should not pay the costs of the motion. (Notes) "That the plaintiff do have full inspection of the books, but for the limited purpose mentioned in the previous order—full and independent inspection of the books."

Mr. Scoble—Will your Lordship define the meaning of [illegible]

The Judge—It is very difficult to explain words in an order. I only say independent. What I mean is that you ought to hand the books over to him. If Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley's clerks stand by him and control his inspection, that would not be independent inspection. It is impossible to use language to define the word, but it would be obvious to anybody who wishes to understand it.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 2nd September.—Rainfall thirteen to fifty-one tenths. Weather continues very favourable for later rice, and crops on the whole are doing well, though in some quarters early rice harvest is to be hindered by rain. Prices still slightly falling.

Gorakhpur, 2nd September.—Rainfall thirteen to sixty-six tenths. Weather most favourable to late rice, which promises an excellent outturn. Early rice harvest going on in middle and south of district; outturn reported very good. Preparation of land for rabi sowings begun. Workhouse at Sadr being broken up through an outbreak of cholera.

Ghazipur, 2nd September.—Rainfall six to eighty-two tenths. Great and destructive floods in Ganges and Karmnassa. Crops flourishing.

Mirzapur, 31st August.—Rainfall fifty-eight to one hundred and eleven tenths doing some damage where heaviest; but prospects in general good. Flood in river falling.

Benares, 2nd September.—Crops in low lands have suffered from heavy rain but in general not much damage done. Rice promises very well on the whole. Sunshiny weather since 31st August.

Azimgarh, 28th August.—Rainfall sixteen to fifty-seven tenths. Early rice cut, principal crop late rice, of which prospects are good.

Jaunpur, 28th August.—Rainfall twenty-three to seventy-three tenths, prospects good, especially of rice. Maize and early rice coming into market.

Allahabad, 2nd September.—Rainfall thirty-five cents, damaging cotton in some places. Harvest of early crops begun. Prices falling. Prospects very good.

Banda, 29th August.—Average rainfall forty-nine tenths early kharif harvest begun in Banda. Rabi ploughings in Kirwi prevented by rain, but no damage done as yet.

Hamirpore, 29th August.—Rainfall thirty-two to sixty-four tenths, seriously damaging much of the kharif in the south, and preventing weeding and rabi ploughings. Fine weather much wanted.

Jalaun, 29th August.—Average rainfall fifty-six tenths. Crops in low lands suffering.

Jhansi, 2nd September.—Rainfall at Jhansi from 26th to 31st August fifty-nine tenths. Crops flourishing. Prices falling.

Cawnpore, 2nd September.—Average rainfall eight tenths. Prospects good.

Farrukhabad, 2nd September.—Average rainfall four tenths. Corps profiting by fine weather.

Agra, 2nd September.—Rainfall seven to twenty-two tenths. Prospects good.

Muttra, 31st August.—First half of week clear and bright, second half stormy with heavy showers. Rainfall in Muttra twenty-eight tenths.

Aligarh, 2nd September.—Average rainfall eleven tenths. Low lands by canal much swamped. Corps everywhere flourishing.

Meerut, 2nd September.—Rainfall seven tenths. Prospects good.

Saharanpur, 2nd September.—Rainfall six tenths. Prospects good.

Bijnaur, 31st August.—Rainfall two to twenty-one tenths. Crops improved by break. Early kharif harvest continues.

Moradabad, 2nd September.—Average rainfall twenty-four tenths. Rice good. Dry weather much wanted for rabi ploughing.

Bareilly, 2nd September.—Rainfall twenty-seven tenths. Bajra and juar ripening. Agricultural prospects good.

THE LIGHTNING-ROD MAN'S LITTLE MISTAKE.—Up in Blossburg, the other day, a lightning-rod man drove up in front of a handsome edifice, standing in the midst of trees and shrubs, and spoke to Mr. Summers, who was sitting on the steps in front. He accosted Summers as the owner of the residence, and said, "I see you have no lightning-rods on this house?" "No," said Summers. "Are you going to put any on?" "Well, I hadn't thought of it," replied Summers. "You ought to. A tall building like this is very much exposed. I'd like to run you up one of my rods—twisted steel, glass tenders, nickle plated tips—everything complete. May I put you up one to show you? I'll do the job cheap." "Certainly you may if you want to. I have not the slightest objection," said Summers. During the next half-hour the man had his ladders up and his assistants at work, and at the end of that time the job was done. He called Summers out in the yard to admire it. He said to Summers, "Now that is all well enough; but if it was my house I'd have another rod put on the other side. There is nothing like being protected thoroughly." "That's true," said Summers; "it would be better." "I'll put up another—shall I?" asked the man. "Why of course, if you think it's best," said Summers. Accordingly the man went to work again, and soon had the rod in its place. "That's a first rate job" he said to Summers, as they both stood eyeing it. "I like such a man as you are—big hearted, liberal, and not afraid to put a dollar down for a good thing. There's some pleasure in dealing with you. I like you so much that I'd put a couple more rods on that house, one on the north end, and one on the south, for almost nothing." "It would make things safer, I suppose?" said Summers. "Certainly it would. I'd better do it—hadn't I—hey?" "Just as you think proper," said Summers. So the man ran up two more rods, and then he came down and said to Summers, "There that's done. Now, let's settle up." "Do what?" "Why, the job's finished, and now I'll take my money." "You don't expect me to pay you, I hope?" "Of course I do! Didn't you tell me to put those rods on your house?" "My house!" shouted Summers; "thunder and lightning, I never ordered you to put those rods up! It would have been ridiculous! Why, man, this is the court-house, and I'm here waiting for the Court to assemble! I'm on the jury. You seemed to be anxious to rush out your rods, and, as it was none of my business, I let you go on. Pay for it! Come now, that's pretty good!" The Blossburg people say that the manner in which that lighting-rod man tore around town and indulged in profanity was fearful.

INDIAN NEWS.

A CHITTAGONG CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* says:—A curious case has occurred to-day. In an execution case the Nazir of the Sudder Munsif's Court went to attach the movable property of Mr. Carbery, Agent of the branch of the Bank of Bengal here. When the Nazir informed Mr. Carbery of the writ of attachment he held in his hands, Mr. Carbery on this paid down the amount of the decree at once. But the decree-holder, who attended with the Nazir, was immediately arrested by an orderly of the Bank and taken into a room of the Bank building. After the payment, the Nazir was ordered to "go off from here." The Nazir left the Bank immediately, but the decree-holder was forcibly brought to the verandah by a Chaprassee and a Durwan of the Bank and Mr. Carbery gave him two slaps and also a severe kick. Not satisfied with this, he brought a large stick and beat him mercilessly with it. The decree-holder, as we hear, is going to prosecute Mr. Carbery criminally. The decree holder's only fault was that he had brought a suit against Mr. Carbery, for the realization of the debt against him. Let us see how the case results.

SNAKE CHARMING.—A gentleman at the Luz sends the following:—Last Sunday morning I discovered a large cobra basking in the sun, at the bottom of a dry well in my garden, which is the favourite haunt of snakes and in which I have shot several. While I had gone into the house to load my gun some of my servants began to pelt the snake with stones, and drove him into a hole in the brickwork. I therefore sent for two snake charmers to fetch him out. Two of these worthies having arrived, we lowered them into the well, after they had performed sundry incantations and sprinkled themselves with ashes prepared from the dung of a cow. Arrived at the bottom one of them began to play a shrill monotonous ditty upon his pipe, while the other stood on one side of the hole which the snake had entered, holding [illegible] At first the snake, who had been considerably bullied before he took refuge in the hole, was deaf to the notes of the charmer, but after an hour's constant playing the spell began to operate, and the snake was seen to move. In a few minutes more he put out his head—the horse hair noose was dexterously slipped over it and drawn tight, and we hoisted the men up dangling the snake in triumph. Having carried him to an open space of ground, they released him from the noose The enraged snake immediately made a rush at the bystanders, putting to flight a crowd of natives who had assembled to witness the sport. One of the snake charmers, tapping him on the tail with a switch, induced him to turn upon himself; and at the same time the man sounding his pipe, the snake coiled himself up, raised his head, expanded his hood, and appeared about to strike; instead of doing so he remained in the same position fascinated by the music, darting out his slender forked tongue, and following with his head the motion of the man's knee which he kept moving from side to side within a few inches of him, as if tempting him to bite. No sooner did the music cease than the snake darted forward with such fury that it required great agility on the part of the man to avoid him, and immediately made off as fast as he could. The sound of the pipe however invariably made him stop, and obliged him to remain in an upright position as long as the man continued to play. After playing with him thus for some considerable time, we placed a fowl within his reach, which he instantly darted at and bit. The fowl screamed at the time it was bitten, but ran off, and began picking among its companions as if nothing had happened. I pulled out my watch to note how long the venom took to operate. In about half a minute, the comb and wattle of the fowl began to change from a red to a livid hue, and was soon nearly black; but no other symptoms were apparent. In two minutes it began to stagger, was seized with strong convulsions, fell to the ground, and struggled violently till it expired, exactly three and a half minutes after it had been bitten. On plucking the fowl, it was found that it had merely been touched on the extreme point of the left wing; the wound, not larger than the puncture of a needle, was surrounded by a livid spot, but the remainder of the body, with the exception of the comb and wattles, which were of a dark livid hue, was of the natural color, and I afterwards learnt that my coachman had eaten it. Having gratified my curiosity, I proposed that the snake should be destroyed, but as it was a remarkably fine one, and the charmer begged very hard to be allowed to keep it, I at last suffered him to put it in a basket and carry it off.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A LIBEL CASE IN CEYLON.

CONSIDERING the excellent and charitable spirit which the two Colombo daily papers have been exhibiting toward each other for some months past, we are not surprised to see that an action for defamation of character has been brought by one of the directors of the *Ceylon Times* Company against Mr. Ferguson, the well-known Proprietor and Editor of the *Ceylon Observer*. [illegible] Berrick, District Judge and three Assessors. Damages were laid at Rs. 10,000. The Court was crowded throughout the hearing. The following were the pleadings of the case:—

On this 21st day of May 1874.

THE LIBEL SHEWETH,—That the plaintiff is a surgeon practising his profession in Colombo, and the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published of the plaintiff in a newspaper called the *Ceylon Observer* issued on the 11th May 1874 the words following, that is to say, "there is a medical Gentleman too, whose officious obtrusion has rendered necessary at the hands of one of the leaders of our society the warning rebuke that he had better devote to his patients the time he was wasting on party politics. All in vain, we suspect," the defendant meaning thereby that the plaintiff had neglected his patients and had been censured for doing so.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays that the defendant may be decreed to make him the *amende honorable et profitable*, and to pay him the sum of ten thousand rupees (Rs. 10,000) as damages, together with his costs of suit.

And the plaintiff prays for his costs on this behalf incurred and for such other relief in the premises as to the Court shall seem meet.

On this 8th day of June 1874.

THE ANSWER SHEWETH,—That the defendant is informed and believes that the plaintiff is a surgeon practising in Colombo, the defendant admits the publication as publisher of the *Ceylon Observer* in the *Ceylon Observer* issue of the 11th May 1874 of the words in that behalf quoted in the plaintiff's libel, and says, save as aforesaid, that he is not guilty as alleged.

Wherefore the defendant prays that the plaintiff's suit may be dismissed with costs, and for such other relief as to this Court shall seem meet.

The article in which the alleged libel occurred was as follows:—

The *Observer* Editor apologizes to those of his readers whom he may have misled by his own sanguine expectations that the new Editor of the *Times* was a "Gentleman," and would conduct the paper on gentlemanly principles. We hear, what evidence internal and external proves, that the old Editor and the old clique, have it all their own way. Hence the number and style of the notices with which the *Observer* is honoured, and for which, morally, in view of his own loud but evidently unfounded boast of independence the new Editor is responsible. All we can do is to pity his weakness and deplore his inevitable fate. We shall see if it is in the order of Providence that the blessing of success should follow the malignantly personal and vindictive spirit in which the new enterprise has been entered on. To give one specimen. A gentleman, whom we shall indicate merely as somebody's "brother's brother," was heard lately at the Freemasons' Hall loudly protesting: "I took shares in the *Times* for the sole purpose of injuring Ferguson, and if a dozen similar chances offered I should take shares in all from the same motive." If association with such men as this is not morally dangerous and sure to be disastrous, then the history of like enterprises conducted on like principles has been read in vain. There is a medical gentleman, too, whose officious obtrusion has rendered necessary at the hands of one of the leaders of our society the warning rebuke that he had better devote to his patients the time he was wasting on party politics. All in vain, we suspect."

Evidence was taken as to the likelihood of the statements complained of affecting the plaintiff's professional reputation and practice. For the defence it was argued, that the application of the paragraph to Dr. Moss was freely admitted, but that the import of the words complained of was no more than that Mr. Ferguson had heard from some one or other that a certain medical gentleman had been told to mind his own business; but there was not even a suggestion that the plaintiff was *neglecting* his patients, or not giving them all the time and attention they could want. When the Judge was addressing the Assessors he was several times interrupted by the counsel for the defence, who finally intimated his intention to file a bill of exceptions with regard to his Honour's ruling that the Assessors were at liberty to draw any inference from any portion of the article but that cited in the plaintiff's libel. After being absent 20 minutes the Assessors returned into Court, and delivered the following opinion:—We are of opinion that the words complained of are defamatory, but we consider the damage to Dr. Moss professionally would be met by the defendant publicly apologising in Court, and paying Rs. 100 to the poor." The Court concurred with the Assessors and decreed that "defendant do ask pardon of the plaintiff in Court for the injury he has done him, with a declaration that he is sorry for what has happened, and that he holds the plaintiff for a man of honour, against whose character and against whose professional conduct towards his patients he has nothing to say; and that he do pay the sum of Rs. 100 to the Secretary of the Friend-in-Need Society." The defendant's counsel took exception to the humiliating terms of the apology, and asked the Court either to alter the form of it, or to ask the Assessors whether, when they came to their opinion, they were aware of the consequences of it. The judge replied that he had chosen the mildest form of words that the law laid down; had he preferred he might have taken another authority instead of Vander Linden, in which the prescribed terms of apology were much more humiliating. But he had no objection to put the question to the Assessors. The question was then put to the Assessors, two of whom replied that although they were not aware of the result of their opinion, yet they did not disagree with the verdict of the Court. The third thought the terms of the apology offensive. The Court, however, declined to alter its decision, and notice was given of intention to appeal to the Supreme Court against the terms of the judgment.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

ROUND ABOUT FRANCE.

PRISONERS OF STATE.

"So Bazaine has escaped!" say the cafés of Paris, and the Parisian cafés laugh, for, many a month ago the rumour got about that the Man of Metz had never been sent to the Island of St. Margaret at all. Those who knew, or pretended to know, whispered of a train shunted near Cannes, of a general and harmonious winking on the part of the authorities, and of a furtive departure for Mexico, where Madame Bazaine has estates. It seemed to add significant force to this rumour that not one of the company of soldiers and officers who had to guard St. Margaret ever caught sight of the ex-marshal—never could they get even a passing glimpse of his honest face, never were they cheered by the slightest whiff of those Cuban cigars of which he smoked two after breakfast and three after dinner with the pious resignation of a martyr. And these dejected officers and men, coming to Paris on furlough, would wonder and talk—but what of that, for the military are a wondering race, and the above rumour is certainly untrue—as everything is until we can prove the contrary. What we have to do now is to sit down quite cheerfully and swallow the version which Government has mixed for our belief. Let us take it that Bazaine—a fat little man, mind you, who found going up an ordinary staircase rather difficult—clambered with incomparable agility down a rope-ladder swinging from a ledge of rock 150 feet high, got on board a packet and steamed for Italy—and *that* this rope-ladder, the sentryless rock, the Mediterranean packet, and Bazaine's agility, all worked together without the connivance of Government! Why, of course, they did—only swallow the long rope-ladder and you will find the rest go down nice and comfortably. It may just occur to you that Government is more watchful when it pleases, and that poor M. Blanqui, for instance, is not likely to escape from Pignerol, though he only [illegible] men and a citadel. But this is arguing, and we want none of it. Glory be to us all, let us dance in a ring like true men—seaside excursion trains are waiting for us at all the stations, and we had enough arguing during the Parliament season.

We leap into the first railway carriage, buy a Conservative paper to read in the tunnels, and strike up a friendship with the seven conversational Frenchmen imbedded on the other seats. One of them will have been a State prisoner at some time of his life, and will tell us without any false shame how he bore up under it. He was locked up for speaking his mind in a newspaper, or for meeting in a room with others to discuss about taxes, or for finding himself in M. Louis Napoleon's way on the night of the 2nd December. Or perhaps he plotted against the Republicans in power and was laid by the heels as a precaution; or he may have simply dropped a *Lanterne* out of his pocket in stepping off a steamboat; or he may have punned something in a café about Broglie and *imbroglio*. Any decent Frenchman can give the State a hundred handy pretexts for apprehending him by the collar; and in a country where some hundred members of the Legislature, half the press militant, and a fine section of national celebrities, MM. Thiers and de Girardin included, have had a taste of gaol there is no reason whatever for being dismayed by such a thing as imprisonment. But there is prison and prison, and if you are arrested for holding meetings the sooner you are out of your scrape the better. Let us suppose that you take an interest in the Opposition candidate of your department. Being an active character, you start a committee for the man. You have nineteen fellow committee-men, a subscription list, a pile of circulars apiece for distribution, and a private room in a friend's house to hold sittings. As the Government candidate is similarly provided—in fact, has forty committee-men, two private rooms, &c.—you feel quite safe, and bless yourself for living in a free country. One morning, however, towards seven o'clock, whilst you are asleep or dreaming awake about the march of progress, a pair of detectives stride into your room and invite you affectionately to get up and follow them. There is no more compulsion about it than is necessary to get you into a cab, whether you like it or not, and by eight o'clock you find yourself in a prison cell. The doors are quite safely locked, and you have no need to look under the bed for a rope-ladder, nor out of the window for a Mediterranean steamer. Towards midday you are treated to a tin of beans shoved through a trap in the door, and at five o'clock come some more beans with a Good-night, if your gaoler be civil, which is not a certainty. Next day, between two gendarmes and down a maze of stone passages you walk into the presence of the Judge d'Instruction, who is placidly reading your private letters, the other contents of your desk and strong boxes being heaped up in orderly layers before him. These things have been collected with diligence since your departure from home; and you now learn that you are charged with belonging to a secret society, and that the best thing you can do is to make a clean breast of it. If you are a feeble man you recount the story of your life from your birth upwards; if you be choleric you hold out and grumble sarcasms; if you be an amiable kind of simpleton you begin to demonstrate that you have been doing no more than the committee-men of the Conservative candidate—which gives the Judge d'Instruction the poorest opinion of your wit. In any case, feeble or strong, when the interrogation is over gendarmes lead you back to the cell, where you may remain for a period varying from one week to twelve—seeing no friends, receiving no letters, having interviews with none but that impassive judge, and his secretary, who takes down your answers on paper. If you care about having a technical definition for the predicament into which you have fallen you may learn that you are a prisoner *au secret*; and when this *secret* has lasted long enough according to the judge's opinion, one of two things happens—either you are set free one morning without a word of explanation, a leaner and more bewildered man, or you are furnished with a few quires of depositions and a committed for trial before the Police Correctionnell! In the former event you return home and discover that the election in which you took such an interest has satisfactorily terminated to the advantage of your opponent, and you resume your ordinary business, trying to get on as well as possible without your family papers, which are never restored to you. In the latter contingency you are arraigned in due time before three judges, without a jury, and are sentenced as a State conspirator to some term of durance not exceeding five years. This term, whatever it be, you spend in solitude, and once again you need not be restive about rope ladders or steamboats. From the governor to the last turnkey, all the officials in your fortress will take good care that you do not imperil your neck by nocturnal gymnastics, or risk taking cold by steaming about at undue hours.

But perhaps it may be your fate to become a State prisoner for some press offence, in which case there is no denying that the forms of dealing with you will be much pleasanter. Who that knows Paris and the Parisians has not been in some newspaper office at a time when one of the courteous ushers from the Palace of Justice has entered with a "citation," and claimed six francs fifty centimes as the cost of it? There is no arrest in these cases, and if any one should marvel why a journalist who can turn thousands of heads the wrong way should be treated with more leniency than a humble committee-man whose voice is often as a mere tinkling brass, one can only say that there are mysteries in Government which it is not for the vulgar to fathom. The journalist sees no gendarmes. His summons bids him call on the Judge d'Instruction at a certain hour, and he calls; the Judge chats paternally, makes him confess his sins, and hands him over to the Correctional Police, and here he appears on an appointed day, surrounded by his kinsfolk and acquaintances, to hear himself condemned to a fine of £20 or so, and to three months' seclusion at Ste. Pelagie. But here once more there is nothing of a disagreeable nature—no apprehension by the coat in open court; no handcuffs, no police van. The journalist having heard [illegible] which has analyzed the explosive properties of his prose; draws on his gloves, if he has any, and sails away to dine with his counsel, and to receive the congratulations of his brother quill-men, who generally envy his good luck in having thus become in one afternoon a renowned man. As to the imprisonment, it is dismissed from memory for a good month, sometimes for more—until some evening, on coming home from the play, the condemned man finds a stamped letter from the Public Prosecutor, begging him to surrender on or before 6 p.m. on a certain day. If the journalist objects to that particular date, the prosecutor is often accommodating, and will grant a respite, so that condemned writers who are bound to one another by ties of love can arrange to undergo their term at the same time and in company. They find pleasant quarters; there is especially one room at Ste. Pelagie—number 7—which has been the delight of its numerous tenants, and the scene of more festive banquets than pen can chronicle. The governor of the prison does not take the chair at these banquets, but he is a graceful functionary who has long held office, and has formed himself a handsome library out of the presentation volumes offered him by his former prisoners, "*pensionnaires*," as he euphemistically terms them. He has orders from the authorities not to interfere with a reasonable flow of soul on the part of his literary captives, for no one has any interest in seeing writers leave prison more ferocious than when they entered, and the governor understands this so well that he has made of his prison something like a very eligible boarding house. The journalists get their food from restaurants outside, and are not stinted as to wine; they have prisoners of a baser sort to wait on them; they may walk about their big yard and smoke what hour they please; and the bolts are only drawn upon them at 10 p.m., after which hour, however, they are free to burn their oil for so long as it suits them. Many a writer has been indebted to his two or three months at Ste Pelagie for having been able to indite some cheerful comedy or novel, which he would never have found time to compose amid the turmoil of Parisian life; and editors have noticed, with a pathetic wonder, that newspaper articles dated from Ste. Pelagie have more tone, more spring and backbone than those penned amid the distractions of Boulevard existence. Let it be added that the printer's devil is a familiar apparition at Ste. Pelagie, being allowed to call there for "copy" at all hours between nine and six; but on the other hand, one is constrained to own that no rope ladders have ever been seen there, so that after all it contrasts unfavourably with that sweet Island of St. Margaret!—*Daily News.*

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Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.........Wellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran...........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ......"Observer" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co.; D. B. Hamy & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842; IN EUROPE IN 18[illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER & [illegible]

BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.

OF
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ[illegible]
LONDON—Mark Lane & Co[illegible]

WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H.M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF [illegible]
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE SIND CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and [illegible] comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of Clarets.
Two " " Sauterne.
Six " " Burgundy.
Four " " Champagne.
Ten " " German Wines.
Nine qualities of Sherry.
Four " " Port.
Four " " Cognac.
Seven " " Cordials, as detailed below, viz.—

PER DOZEN. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
[illegible]		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.
(CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S AND WACHTER & CO.'S BRANDS.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	88	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
" " " per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	32½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock " Johannisberger	42½	22½
" " Rudesheimer	27½	15½
" " Hochheimer	24½	14
" " Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.

	Price
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	[illegible]
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	[illegible]
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	[illegible]
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	[illegible]
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	[illegible]
Brown seal, pale and dry	[illegible]
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	[illegible]
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	[illegible]
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	[illegible]
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	[illegible]
Madeira, East India, very choice	[illegible]
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	[illegible]

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black seal, Dessert Wine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPIRITS.

		Price
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	[illegible]
" old pale	Yellow capsule	[illegible]
" pale,	White capsule	[illegible]
" pale,	Blue capsule	[illegible]
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality.		[illegible]
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		[illegible]
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality		[illegible]
" Scotch, 1st quality		[illegible]
Geneva, in flasks		[illegible]

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each Case containing 12 Flat bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanilie, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maraschino di Zara, best	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noyeau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange Bitters, best	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kill the Crow Bitters	[illegible]	[illegible]

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 5 12 per Dozen.
Do. " Pints	" 3 8 "	" 3 12

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped		6	6

In hunting cases, [illegible] extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
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WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS, BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 29 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation,
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices,

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Bombay Agents.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 5, William IV., Cap. 52

Subscribed Capital .... £ [illegible]
Paid-up Capital .... £ [illegible]
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .... Rs. [illegible]

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

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E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.
Andrew H[illegible], Esq.
and
F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. [illegible] & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of [illegible] years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended the Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 13,910, assuring ... ... £8,717,[illegible]

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... [illegible]

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... ... £967,[illegible]

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the [illegible] May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above ... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—[illegible]

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits, and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referees named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

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